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PRESIDENT HOLROYD'S WARNING.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

LONDON, November 14.
Mr. Fred Holroyd, President of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has issued a circular letter to the members of the Federation, spinning American cotton.
He urges them to vote in favour of the working week not exceeding 39 1/4 hours and warns them not to make the same mistake as last year when full-time running was resumed at a time when the markets of the world were unable to absorb full-time production.

U. S. N. "WASHINGTON"

BATTLESHIP TO BE SCRAPPED.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.

(*Reuter's American Service.*)

WASHINGTON, November 14.
The Supreme Court has dismissed the application for an injunction, dated on November 11, to prevent the destruction of the battleship "Washington".

THE PREVIOUS MESSAGE.

A Washington cable, published in the "China Mail" on Wednesday, reads:

In pursuance of the widespread contention that the United States is the only country carrying out the scrapping of capital ships which have been placed out of commission under the Washington treaties, ex-Judge Hiltz has issued an order designed to restrain Mr. Wilbur, from executing the plans to destroy the battleship "Washington".

It is suggested that the "Washington" should be converted into an aeroplane carrier.

Mr. Wilbur called upon the Attorney-General and asserted that the suit cannot interfere with the plan for the destruction of the "Washington" by gunfire and mining test on the 14th inst.

DEBTS TO AMERICA.

FUNDING POLAND'S LIABILITIES.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

WASHINGTON, November 14.
An agreement has been signed, funding the Polish debt to America of \$50,000,000. The terms are similar to those governing the British debt.

BILLIARDS.

OSMUND DEFEATS VISITING PLAYER.

At the Club Lusitano, last evening, Mr. A. Osmund, the Champion of Hongkong, proved too good for Captain Barrett, leading player of Shanghai, in a game of billiards of 600 up.

From start to finish, the local player had the upper hand of his opponent, and finally won by 308 points.

He displayed all his well-known powers of control over the red ball, but showed also that he is no mean exponent of the all round game.

In three successive visits to the table he compiled breaks of 78, 62, and 49. The first of these was made entirely off the red ball, a noteworthy effort, and the other two were made up of a variety of skilfully executed shots all round the table.

Captain Barrett was obviously off colour, and moreover the balls did not run for him.

Final Scores:—
Osmund 600
Barrett 297

The players' best breaks were as under:—
Osmund: 36, 28, 78, 62, 49, 27 (twice), 34, 51, 31, 60, 26.
Barrett: 31, 26, 24.

After the match, Mr. Silva Netto, president of the Lusitano Club, expressed the thanks of the Committee and members to the visitor, and Captain Barrett, in replying, said that anyone who understood billiards could see that Osmund could give him half the game at any time.

RUBBER.

UTAN SIMPAN PAY DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Cathol-Dron, courteously inform the "China Mail" that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Singapore friends, informing them that the price of Rubber is now 30 cents per lb. They also stated that the Utan Simpan Rubber Company has declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent.

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SWARAJISTS.

APPEAL FOR MORE FUNDS.

PREPARING FOR STRUGGLE.

VIEWS OF MOTILAL NEHRU.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

ALLAHABAD, November 14.
Fundis Motilal Nehru, Swarajist leader of the Assembly, has appealed to rich and poor openly to strengthen the membership and funds of the Swarajists, who have to bear the full brunt of reactionary repression and are fully prepared for a long, hard struggle, which the advent of a Conservative Government in Britain makes most probable.

SALVATION ARMY.

BRAMWELL BOOTH'S JUBILEE.

GATHERING AT ALBERT HALL.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

LONDON, November 14.
A wonderful reception was given to General Bramwell Booth, by a large gathering of Salvation Army workers at the Royal Albert Hall to celebrate the General's Jubilee of officership.

General Booth was in a reminiscent mood, and referred to the days when the Army not only was little known but disliked; when the fondest dreams could not embrace the hope that the Army Flag would fly in seventy to eighty countries as to-day.

Many of the speakers came from overseas. Among them Adjutant Beckett, who alluded to the marvellous work of the Army in China. Lieutenant-Colonel Pereira from India also spoke.

JERSEY CITY FIRE.

SALTPETRE PLANT IN FLAMES.

FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

(*Reuter's American Service.*)

JERSEY CITY, November 14.
Fifteen persons have been seriously injured and nine hundred families rendered homeless by a fire in the saltpetre plant of the Richardson Chemical Company.

The damage is estimated at millions of dollars. Scores of people were cut by flying glass which was scattered over a radius of half a mile by a series of explosions.

CHINA.

POSITION OF MUKDEN WARLORD.

(*Reuter's Service.*)

TIENTSIN, November 14.
Marshal Chang Tso-lin's son, interviewed by Reuter this afternoon, said that immediate political developments cannot be expected.

The position is that Chang Tso-lin does not intend to accept any high office, and will return to Manchuria when the reconstruction policy is worked out.

He emphasised the relation between Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yuxiang and added that it was good that both were in agreement.

Tsun Chih-ming must be appointed leader, and with their support must work out a policy of re-unification.

With this objective in view, Tsun is now communicating with all the provinces.

BUS ON FIRE.

KAI TACK VEHICLE IS DESTROYED.

A bus belonging to the Kai Tack Motor Bus Co. came to grief yesterday, while returning to the Kowloon Ferry from Shamsui early yesterday morning.

According to the driver, he had five second class passengers in the bus at the time, and quite suddenly the bus was set on fire by the exhaust pipe blowing out. The passengers jumped off and escaped unhurt, but the bus was destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$2,000. The bus was not covered by insurance.

A Chinese fisherman, named Lan Kit, was found by the police yesterday lying on the beach by the side of his boat in front of the Pak Tai Temple at Chuen Chai. The man had a cut wound in the throat, which is believed to have been self-inflicted. He is now in hospital.

With long hair and dressed in a young Eakimo's costume, a young Eakimo arrived at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, from Berlin Land, Canada, on his way to Wembley.

"WOOLLIE" WISDOM



THE cooler evenings make a "Woollie" an essential garment. Extra warmth is desirable especially when travelling on the Ferry, up in the Peak Tram or in a Car, yet the "alp" in the air does not call for an Overcoat.
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The HIGH-CROWNED HAT APPEARS



The Autumn Hat Will Be Small, Though Not As Small As Formerly—Crowns, At Least, Will Be "On The Square."

For the woman who was simply bored to death with the prevalence of cloche shapes, designers have at last succeeded in making a definite offering that is different—without, however, wholly erasing the cloche from the picture. This is by way of an achievement, for the whole world of women, with a few exceptions, was devoted to this conveniently smart little hat, and it will be found that there will be many demands for it, even though other modes may get a fair representation in fashion. Some there are who insist that there will be no cloche at all, but following the old law that "demand creates supply," one is inclined to doubt this, although it is practically certain that the supply of cloches will be different from any cloches we have known. A recent fashion note—cabled direct from Paris—insists that the cloche will remain in fashion—in some form or other—until women grow their hair again, which settles the matter for this season in a most definite way. It is no longer a question of "Shall I bob my hair?" but "What bob is most becoming?"

The Directoire Influence At Work. Prophesied for some months, the Directoire mode is an established fact in the millinery world, though it has not a really definite place in the mode as a whole. One feels sure that it will be seized upon by designers as a possible solution to the problem of change, and it is now being presented in a reasonably graceful form, though it is reasonably sure of its place in fall fashions. It shows itself in the high-crowned models and in the low as well, for even when crowns are low—and everyone does not find height becoming—there is a hint, at least, of the Spanish line that belongs to this particular period hat. The narrow brim is also a feature of this style, and the narrower the brim, the higher the crown appears. More often than not the brim rolls, another characteristic of the mode.

Even newer than the models in the Directoire manner are the Spanish influenced shapes, and there seems to be some movement in their direction for the coming busy season. The Spanish tendency appears in high hats with a flat crown and very straight brim—one thinks of Carmen—and turbans. In very Spanish of the Directoire type, these models have a high back trimming—inspired by the Spanish comb—and they make use of fringe—Paris is using fringe on all her newest frocks, and the glowing record of this Latin country has representation. That gives us three working ideas—the cloche; the position of Directoire shape; and the hat of Spanish inspiration. Surely that is enough to at least start a season.

It is fortunate indeed for the "creator" of fashions—millinery, and otherwise—that each season passed writes a chapter in the history of

fashion. Were it not so, there would be no new modes, really only a name for re-creations that have been resurrected from other times and other peoples. "What's new in millinery?" should really read "What revivals in millinery?" or "What adaptations?" For the three fashions of the hour are all old, either to a nation or a period. Typical of the unrest that has resulted from the continued popularity of the cloche are the widely differing styles that have been presented, and equally typical the endeavour to show originality in both the placement of trimmings and the trimmings themselves.

Fabrics Are Rich And Beautiful. While there will be novelties, the foundation of the fabric mode will be velvet—both panne and Lyons—felt, hatters' plush and satin. There will be combinations of distinction, making use of two or more of these materials, and the hat and scarf combination that is so popular will feature satin and velvet, linking the scarf to the hat by either the one or the other. The felt hats that are best liked, and have unbound edges. Another month may bring a radical change, but the felt hat will be apparent in the mode in some form or other, for it is the most practical of the four featured fabrics. There will be some use of ribbon as a material, both alone and in combination.

Curiously enough there is a wide choice in the placement of trimmings, and one may be Directoire, with the trimming squarely in front; Spanish, with the trimming comb-shaped, in back; or just nothing in particular, with the trimming at one side. The latter may drop over the brim edge or strive for height so there is no excuse for an unbecoming arrangement of whatever decoration one chooses. The general tendency is toward a scant use of trimmings, which is occasion for the rather bromidic statement that a hat may be distinguished by what is left off rather than by what is put on. More skill is required when trimmings are scant.

The tailor type of hat is a tailored type, and one naturally expects broad, flat crowns. Hats of this type may be both ribbon bound and ribbon banded, but some show a trim of a single bird's head; a brush effect; or some equally original and simple effect. Bird's heads are extremely fashionable, and quills, brushes and all sorts of ostrich plumes and feathers are everywhere seen. Embroideries—on the front of a square-crowned sailor hat, or on the sides of a soft felt hat; or on the crown of a "hatter's" plush; these are not merely suggestions, they are realities. One hat on display had a square crown; three brims no trimming. There will be, apparently, a most generous use of fur—as a matter

BLACK BRUSH ON BLACK VELVET WITH RIBBON EDGE

of fact fur will be a dominant note in the winter mode, making, lining and trimming coats, and finding many uses in the hat, suit and frock fashions of the winter season. It is to be had in a wide colour range, and the more pliable skins are most ingeniously used. For The Snake Of Being Different. Proving the fact that fashion is nothing, just now, if not versatile, we have five hat models, all different in both line and trimming. From the five it would be possible for the woman who has abandoned the cloche to choose at least one that would prove becoming, with the assurance that her choice would meet with the approval of the fashion critic. Both the Spanish and Directoire influences appear; various fabrics are featured; different trimmings and placement of trimmings prove that there is pleasing variety in

their use. They are all the offerings of creators, and they are all prophetic. A hat in the Spanish manner, with wide, straight, sailor brim is made of grosgrain silk—one should make note of the fact that the faillies and bengalines are fabric modes of the hour—and faced with velvet. Persia allies herself with Spain, when it comes to the ribbon band, and a curious bird—unknown to ornithologists—sports a parrot's head and a peacock feather. It is an uncompromising hat—one wears it or one does not, but it possesses a most unique smartness and charm. Linking the large hat to the small—we have the model in velvet and plaid ribbon. Neither the admirer of the upturned brim nor the adherent of the fashion of the drooping-brim can complain, for both are provided, although the upturned brim is em-

phasized by the application of the trimming.

A Directoire model of black hatters' plush with high crown and irregular brim makes use of the brush trimming, applied squarely in front. The fluted irregularity of the brim is emphasized by a binding of orange and yellow ribbon, which forms a most effective contrast to the black velvet of the hat itself. Velvet again, this time with a fold of grosgrain silk about the crown, a high-crowned model steals a trimming from summer and places it high on the side, almost on the top of the hat. Since hats alone do not comprise one's interest in fashion the ostrich neckpiece is of interest, for it indicates the continued popularity of plumes and fronds in the accessory and trimming world.

The off side trimming treatment is emphasized in the model that takes only the ostrich fan for its decoration, relying—as well it may—on the beauty of its fabric for its success. These hats prove, at least, the tendencies of the mode, which are toward the high crown—square, if you can wear it so—the narrow brim, and the simplest sort of trimming. A good beginning, prophetic, we devoutly hope, of an ending equally good.

The Problem of the NECKLINE

The shape of the neckline, its ornamentation, and the effect of accessories upon it combine to make a problem that should be carefully studied by everyone, but is, unfortunately, almost wholly disregarded by the average woman. Where one refuses a model because she considers the finish at the neck is impossible, ninety-nine accept it, hopefully, planning to alter the line somehow, although they do not know very definitely what that "somehow" is to be. Given becoming general lines, the next most important factor is the neck, and it is only within the past few seasons that this has been recognized—or if there has been recognition, there has been no aid given in the solution of the problem.

For many dreary months we were offered the round or the bateau neck, and we accepted it uncomplainingly because it was fashion, or because there seemed no other way out of it. The early fall models seem to have taken the matter into careful consideration, and it looks as though there would be a general choice, with stress on the V-neck and the square, the more familiar bateau and round lines a secondary choice. There is nothing uglier than an unbroken round line below a rounded face, and nothing that increases apparent size more completely. With the wide choice in fashions that designers forestall there is little excuse for an unbecoming line anywhere, but if one finds herself in the annoying position that results from the desire to possess a model that is satisfactory in every other respect, there are certain things that can be done to relieve the ugly or unbecoming neckline. It is only a question of which thing is best.

It is not always a question of line, frequently it is a case of colour, and then a banding or a binding or a line of embroidery, cleverly applied, may counteract the unbecoming shade. In this respect costume jewelry is an important adjunct, and the fashionable pearl is never to be had in so many colours that one may select her frock or blouse, and then choose a necklace or chain, and if she craves white and unimpeded white is not becoming, there are the necklaces that are interspersed with imitation pearls—

emerald the best liked, with the sapphire a close second. Necklaces of gold or silver beads—a revival from the days of our grandmothers—are back again—mosses and ornaments. If finger rings are being worn, surely there is a solution of the colour problem in some of these fascinating fashions.

Sometimes the round or bateau neckline is unbecoming only because it is



Of One Two or Three Lines As The Case May Be. The girl in the picture is wearing a high-crowned hat and a dark dress with a high neckline. She is looking slightly to the side.

ever, an irregular outline or a square or V-outline can be simulated quite easily with a bit of lace, and if one finds white impossible, there are the beige and ecru shades, as well as metal and tinted laces. It should be remembered, also, when choosing lace, that all kinds do not become all people, and when Irish makes one look "fussed-up" flannel or Val may be most smartly becoming. Sometimes the blouse may be slit for a little distance and some colour introduced to bind neckline and opening, or the slit may be held together with a bit of ribbon or the material made into a slender bow, or it may be faced up with a contrasting colour. This takes the round-and-round look away.

If the desired model has a square neck and it is not becoming, it may be filled in a bit to make it a V-neck, and when the V-neck is the problem a bit of lace or embroidery filled in will square it. There are a fashion feature of the season and many of the V-necks show tiny revers as a finish. These revers may be of the same material as the frock; of a contrasting fabric; or lace. Some of the smartest dressed women are getting around the problem of an unbecoming neckline by wearing a "dog collar," which is merely a trade name for a ruche that has a full or two up and down. Needless to say this is no fashion for a woman with a short, plump neck. Then the Asperette had returned to favour, and either this or the dog collar is worn about the neck, irrespective of the height or the shape of the neckline. A panel that extends to the hemline of the frock.

If one cares to make an exhaustive study of this problem, she will find food for thought in the relation of the colour to the neckline and the relation of earrings to both. In a general way the fashion of the neckline is the fashion of the whole dress, and the right selection of it makes the difference between a good and a bad dress. The "widow's peak" in the back of the neck should be carefully studied, for one is forced to the conclusion that the line that grows the way it should never be cut to complete the dress, but should be left to the discretion of the few who

over their backs. Perhaps that is why so much talk goes on behind one's back, who knows? There are fully as many people back of us as in front, and they have eyes to see—wise in her day and generation the woman who possesses a double or triple mirror and uses it.

We are continuing the vogue for scarfs, and while the scarfs themselves have changed, their usage has not and their value is as great as ever. Many a dull visage becomes bright, when a scarf matches the eyes, or brings out the tinted lace of the complexion. And we are coming to the season of furs, with the advance information that it is to be more than ever before, a fur season. That means the short fur, the fur collar and the fur coat, and elicits a warning as to the form the neckline or collar shall take. The woman with a long neck can help the situation in a very great deal if she makes much of her fur collar, and for her the large collar is a very present aid. But the woman with the short, plump neck must be wary of huge folds of fur, or of anything else, for that matter. Her choice should be short haired pelts and a sparing use of them, for the large, long-haired fur collar can increase the appearance of dimpleness and be most unbecoming, for it not only shortens the neck but it broadens the shoulders. Ostrich and manx, while lighter and flatter than fur, must be chosen carefully. It often happens that one has to forego a very lovely thing in the interests of becomingness.



Both The Separate Scarf And The Scarf That Is An Integral Part Of The Costume Is Vogue.

THE TUNIC IN THE FALL MODE.

Of the many signs of the times—in the world of fashion—some are more unmistakable than others, and one that seems to have an excellent chance of a place in the fall mode is the tunic and blouse. It has appeared—with the appearance of determination of staying a while—as a dress detail, a part of the sports ensemble, and a feature of the three-piece costume suit. The silhouette is straighter than ever, if such a thing be possible; bolts are widely lacking; and skirts short and scant. The over-tunic dress—both for daytime and evening—is an established fashion feature, and may hold a suggestion of the Russian or Chinese styles of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. We are much indebted to Russian

colour and design for some of our cross-hatched tunics and over-blouses. Cross-hatching or fine embroideries make these tunics beautifully effective, and of late Persian, Armenian, Turkish and Indian needlework has become a vogue. Colours are marvellous, inclining to depth and richness, with the sparkle that suggests jewels—the aquamarine, the sapphire, the emerald, and the ruby—these are the colours that are being used. The blue of the backdoor button. With colours that are without equal and designs that are rare and decorative, the tunic approaches the magnificent. These blouses are, at a rule, made simply; many of them are all one; and some have buttons down the side, a detail that is a popular and effective trimming.

GOOD TASTE IN COSTUME JEWELRY.

Some enterprising soul, with real originality, hit upon the vital importance of jewelry as an accessory to the costume, not the occasional, but each and every separate ensemble in the wardrobe. To own real jewels would be out of the question for any but those possessed of unlimited wealth, so costume jewelry came into being. Designers in precious metals and skilled craftsmen in the cutting, polishing and setting of precious stones—left their fascinating work of creating expensive pieces and turned to the comparatively inexpensive art of costume jewelry. In such abundance in every smart appearing shop, large or small. The result is a variety and an excellence of design that is almost unbelieveable, and every well-dressed woman possesses a set and single pieces in complement to her every costume. Imitation stones, artificial pearls and bits of jewelry finely wrought make the problem of one's choice a delightful, rather than an important one.

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HONGKONG UNIVERSITY TEAM SNAPPED IN HAPPY MOOD.



Photo by Mee Fong.
Above is a group of the Hongkong University Tennis Team, taken outside the buildings at the conclusion of a recent match. In the back-ground are grouped some of the students whose interest in the game is no less keen than those actually chosen to play for the team.

GARRISON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYERS.

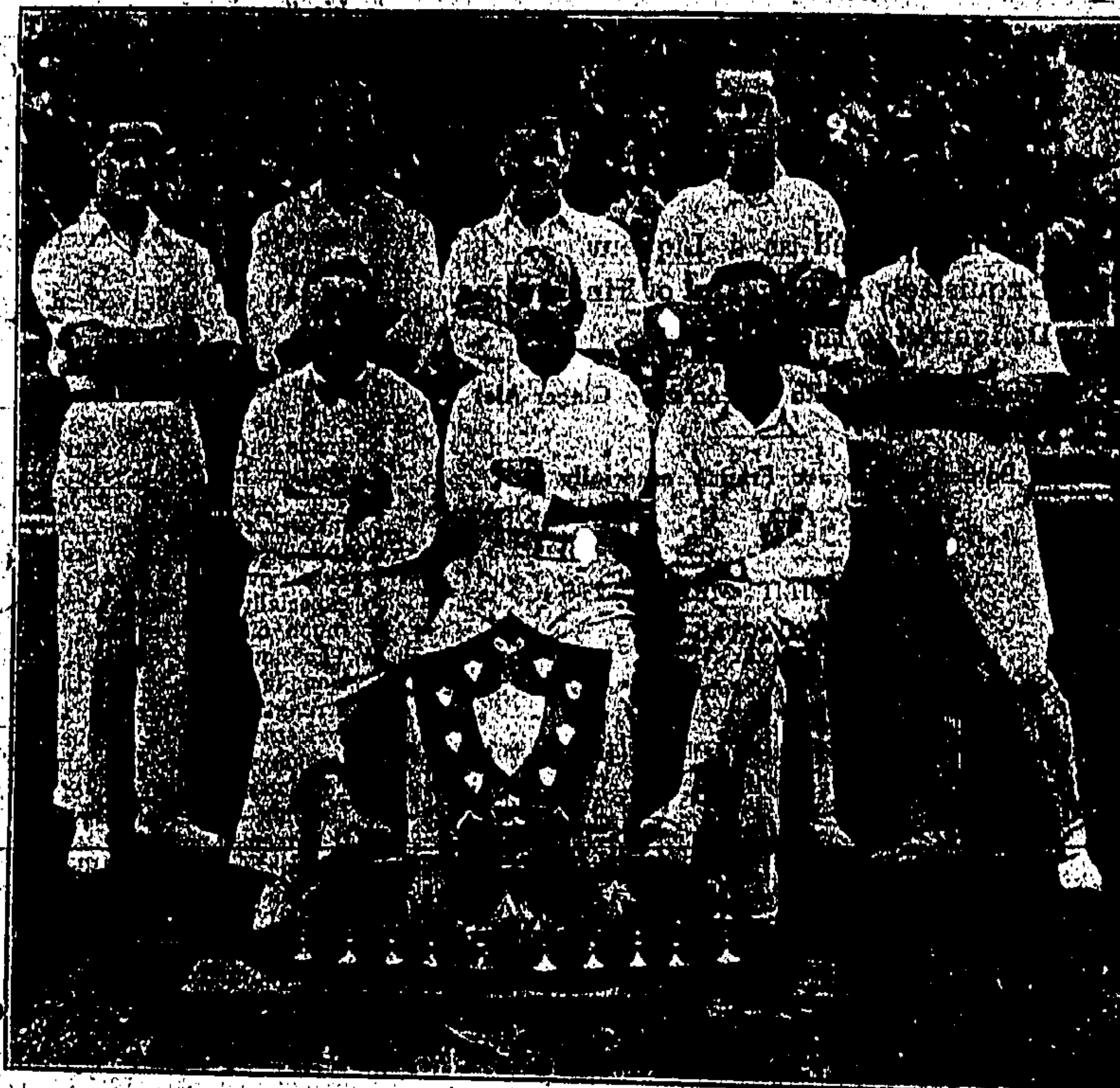


Photo by Mee Fong.
Above are to be seen the group of R.A.O.C. tennis representatives, who have won the Garrison Tennis League for the season 1924. Reading from left to right are:—
Back Row:—Lance-Corporal Hawkins, Staff-Sergeant Wright, Staff-Sergeant Davies, Private Redfern and Lance-Corporal Randle.
Front Row:—Staff Quarter-Master Sergeant Tomms (Secretary to League), Major F. H. Phillips, Staff-Sergeant W. H. Gillow.

SAVED FROM THE FLAMES!

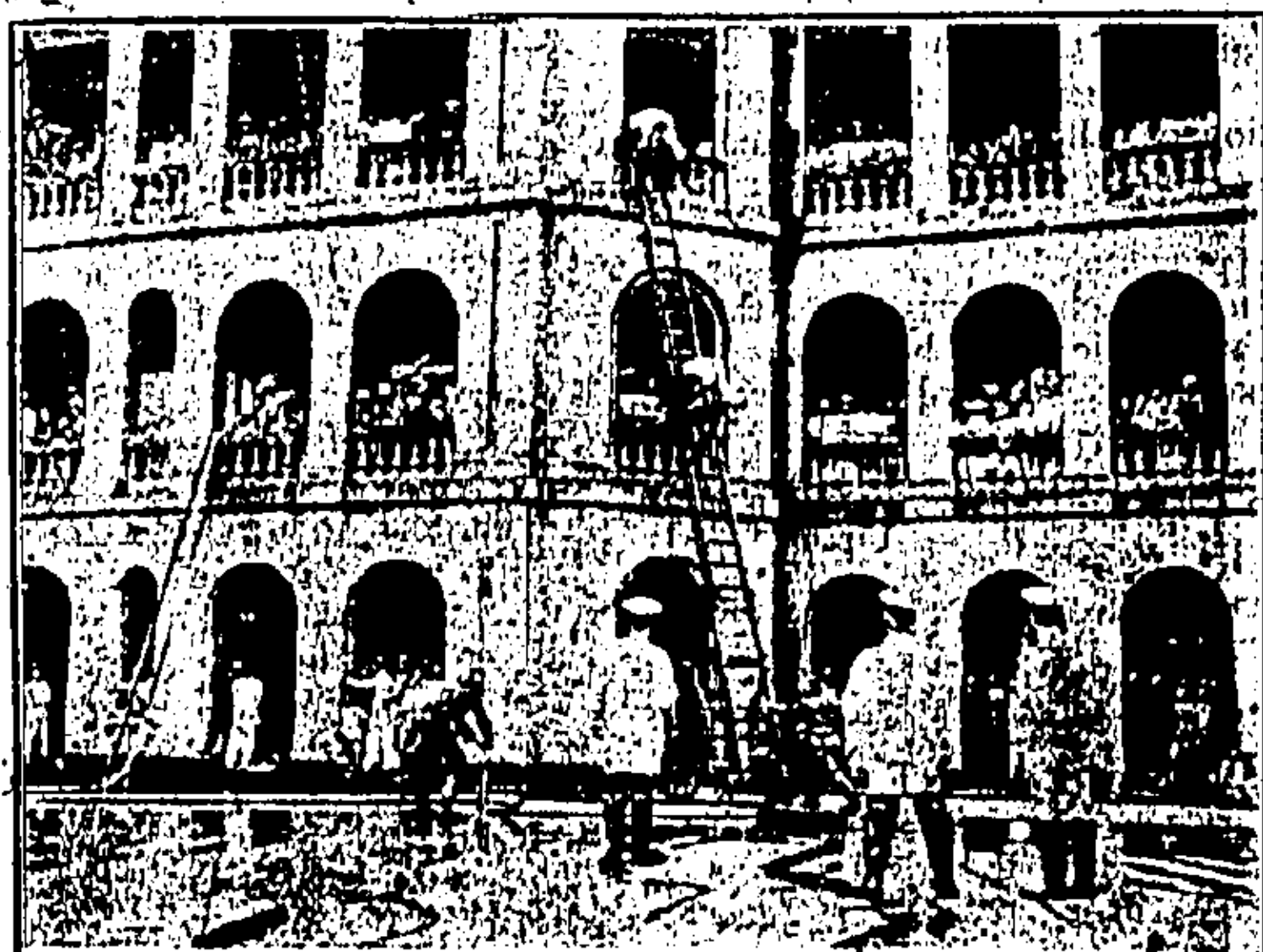


Photo by Mee Fong.
Among the movements executed at the Fire Fighting Display, on November 5, was a "dummy" rescue from a house in flames. The above picture brings vividly before one the risks that our fire-fighters have to run in coping with a severe outbreak.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN AT THE CENOTAPH.



Photo by Mee Fong.
Group of civilians who did their "bit" in the Great War and are now seen paying homage to their fallen comrades.

A NAVAL SOCCER TEAM.



Photo by Mee Fong.
The above group shows the team from H.M.S. "Diomed," always ready to give a good account of themselves.

STARTLING MOTOR TRUCK ACCIDENT.

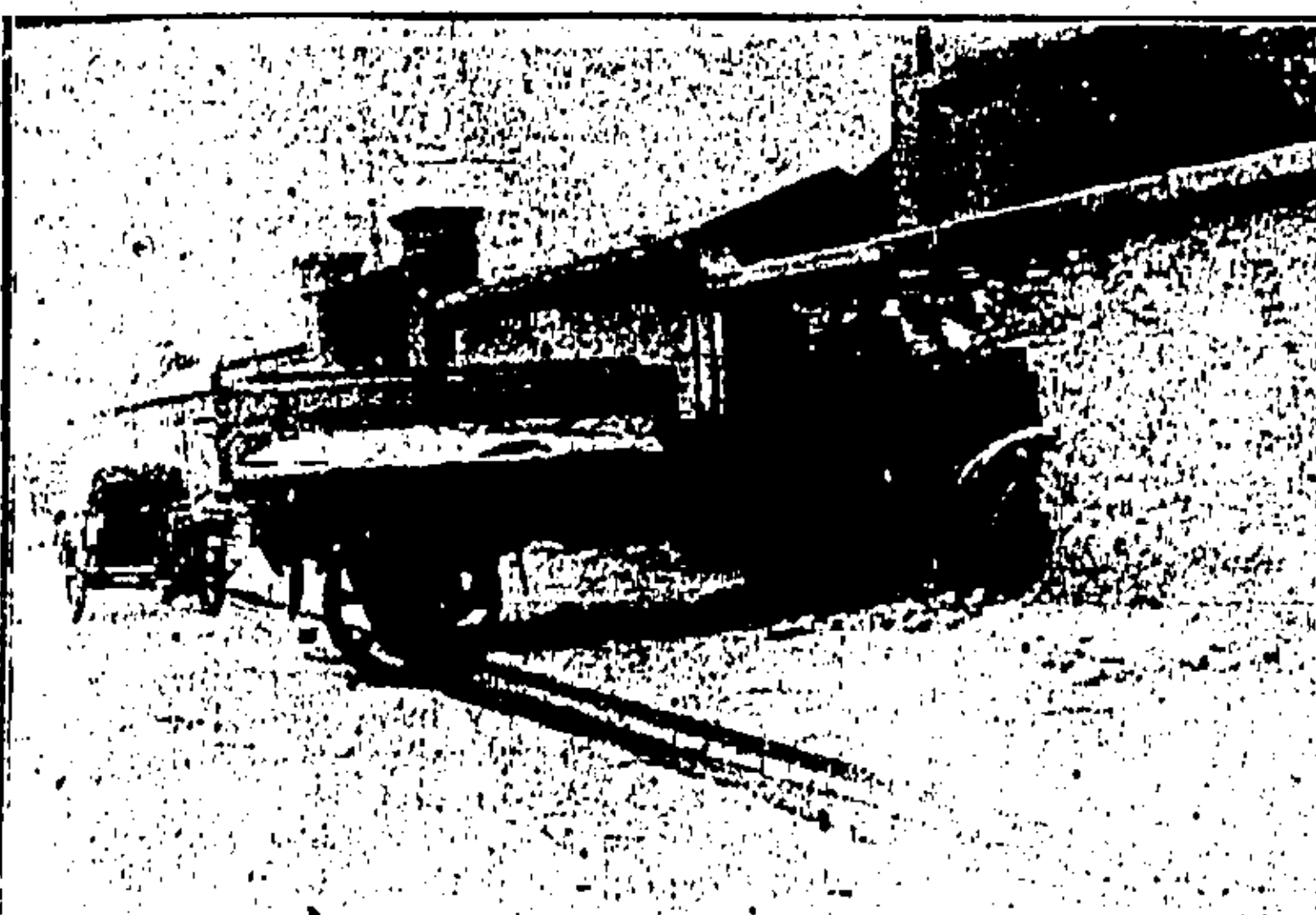


Photo by Mee Fong.
Graphic picture showing how a motor-lorry crashed through a wall at A. King's slipway on Tuesday.

SALUTING THE UNRETURNING BRAVE.

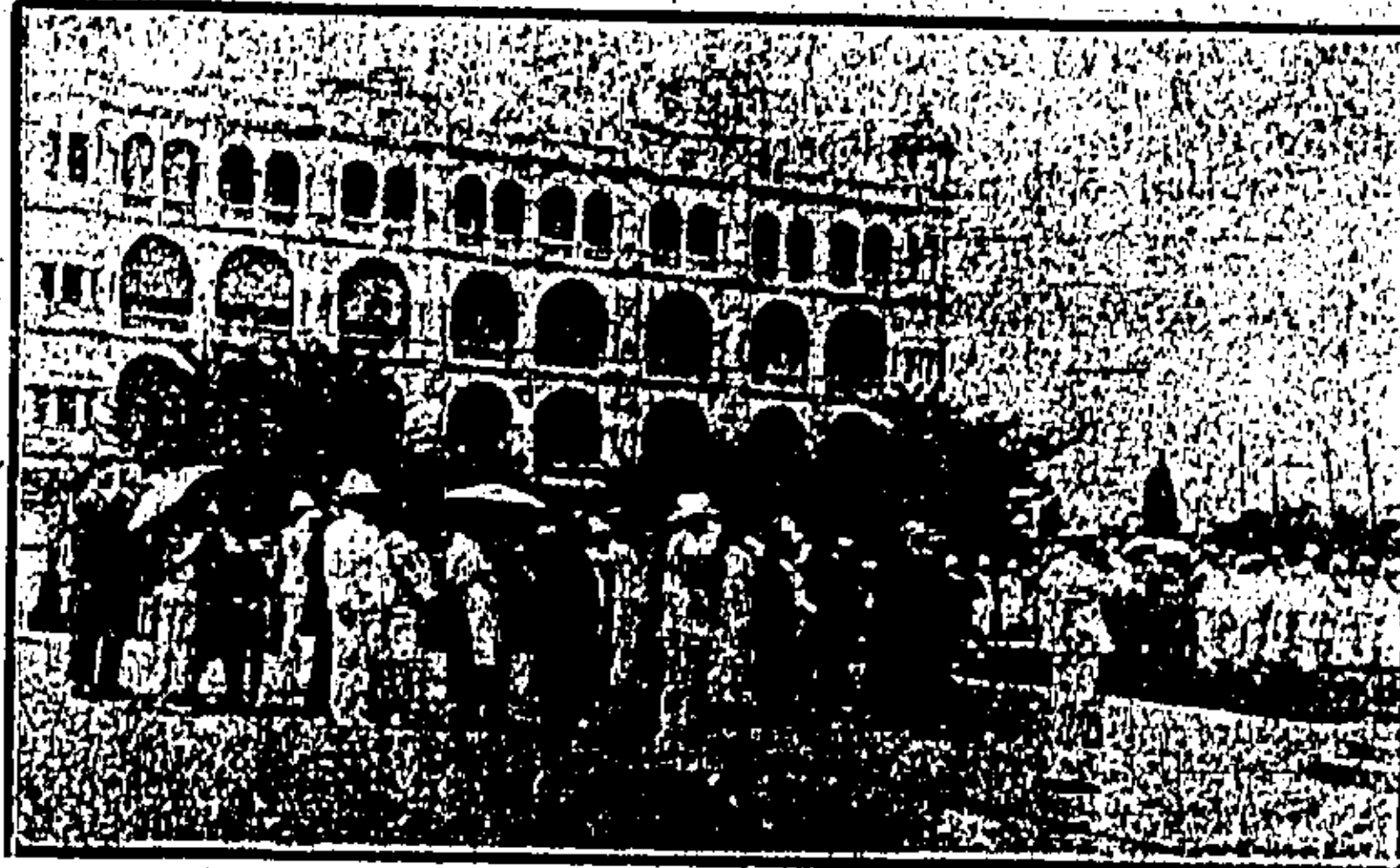


Photo by Mee Fong.
At the salute as the "Last Post" was sounded at the Cenotaph ceremony.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
Domestic Occurrences.....1	Labour Guilds.....17
Leading Articles.....1-6	Chamber of Commerce.....17
Local and General.....6-7	Hongkong Jockey Club.....18-19
Social and Personal.....7	Mariners Bazaar.....19
Wedding.....8	University Dance.....19
Correspondence.....8-10	Historic Event.....20-22
Dishonest Servants.....10	Wembley.....22
Colony's Finances.....10	St Dunstan's Home.....22
Rabies Death.....11	Student's Sword-Stick.....22
Obituary.....11	M.O.L. Ball.....23
Accidental Death.....11	"Gazetted".....23
Legislative Council.....11	Hongkong Bank Notes.....23
Drowned.....11	Home Again.....23
E.A.S.M.A. Dinner.....12	Sport.....24-32
Dreams Coming True.....12	Racing Notes.....32-33
Hongkong's Governor.....13	Chafsoo Notes.....33
Bus Hike Tree.....13	Traffic in Girls.....33
Mr Hornell's Smile.....13	\$500,000 Fire.....33
Naval and Military.....13	New O.I.C. Arrives.....33
Wages Claim.....14	Bag-Snatching.....33
Alleged Conspiracy.....14	British Imperialism in China.....34
Cannibal Yarn.....15	Serious Accident.....35
Company's Profits.....15	Mr. Tapia Injured.....35
Swearing.....15	Armed Robbery.....35
Captain Spittle.....15	Lady Robbed.....35
Steamer's Return.....15	Assault.....35
Probate Action.....16	Licensing Session.....35
Ferry Incident.....16	Dr. Sun Yat-sen.....35
Fouling The Harbour.....16	Chung King.....35
Curious Incident.....16	Cable to Canton.....35
Noisy Neighbors.....16	Swampy.....35
Wish Notes.....17	Local Share Market.....35
Philosophy.....17	

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS



The THIEF OF BAGDAD

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI VERSUS MALAYA.

CAPTAIN BARRETT'S TEAM BAT FIRST.

This morning, the Shanghai C.C. and Singapore C.C. flags were flying from the H.K.C.C. Pavilion, it being the occasion of the second interport match of the triangular series.

Shanghai, having already been defeated by Hongkong, are out to make amends and Malaya are equally as keen.

The wicket was still hard and fast. A fairly strong breeze was blowing towards the Pavilion.

Again Captain Barrett won the toss for Shanghai and, as was to be expected when the state of the wicket is considered, elected to bat first.

Of the team that played against Hongkong, W. C. G. Clifford and T. W. R. Wilson were dropped. G. F. Gardner and E. F. Duckett, playing in their places. Of the fourteen who travelled down only playing in the first or one who has stood down in both matches.

H. C. B. Peck is the only one who has stood down in both matches. Malaya only had twelve to pick from and D. F. Stiven stayed out.

The teams, therefore, are:

Shanghai: Captain E. I. M. Barrett (captain); E. G. Barnes, D. C. Burn, P. Carr, J. W. Evans, G. F. Gardner, D. W. Leach, E. F. Duckett, F. W. E. O'Hara, J. A. Quayle and T. L. Rawsthorne. Malaya: A. E. Holmes-Brown, G. M. Brand, E. N. Edwards, R. T. Foster, N. Grenier, P. N. Knight, Flight Lieut. G. E. Livock, Lieut. R. A. Phayre, Lieut. F. H. Thompson, N. H. P. Whitley and E. W. N. Wyatt.

Umpires: R. H. Bilke (Malaya) and H. C. E. Peck (Shanghai). Scorers: W. P. Crawford (Malaya) and A. Youngson (Shanghai).

At 10.35, the Malaya team trooped out after the umpires and Evans faced Knight from the Naval Yard end with Captain Barrett as the other opening batsman.

Knight's opening over was a maiden, the batsmen running a leg-lie off the last ball. Malaya's fielding was very keen, mid-off, mid-on and point doing some past work.

Evans got a single off Thompson (Supreme Court end) who has an easy action, medium-paced delivery. Barrett opened his account with a fine drive to the boundary, past cover point.

Bowling with the wind, Knight got a lot of work on the ball, but Barrett scored another boundary past point, sending the 10 up at 10.46 a.m.

Making a couple of short runs Barrett soon had 10 to his credit. Satisfied with getting short runs, the Shanghai score mounted steadily but, disaster overtook them early.

In attempting to glance the first ball of Thompson's third over, to leg, Captain Barrett got out. The ball ran up his bat and gave Livock (wicket-keeper) an easy catch, on the leg side, 10.52, Barrett 13, Total 18, 1 wicket down.

Quayle's innings was short-lived. He played the next ball from Thompson and sent the following straight into the hands of Holmes-Brown who was fielding at mid-off and he made no mistake. Quayle 0, Total 18, 2 wickets down.

Taking Quayle's place, Leach partnered Evans, sending up the 20 at 10.52. Both batsmen were scoring with neat shots and occasional boundaries and the 30 was signalled at 11 a.m., after less than 25 minutes' batting.

Knight continued to get a lot of work on the ball and his length was reliable. Thompson is a different type of bowler altogether and not quite so accurate.

With his score at 15, Evans had a life, a fairly easy chance from him (off Knight) being dropped by point.

Forty was sent up at 11.06, followed shortly by 20 for Evans. Malaya's fielding was not quite so good—after Hongkong's pleasing exhibition in the match with Shanghai—but the bowlers prevented the batsmen from taking liberties. On the other hand, the batsmen were content to get along with singles.

Having looked the more confident of the pair, Leach was bowled by Thompson by a ball which broke in from the off and

which seemed to deceive Leach into playing too soon. 11.11 a.m. Leach 10, Total 48, 3 wickets down.

By no means an auspicious beginning for Shanghai especially as Leach and Evans appeared about to lay the foundations of a big stand. Despite his score, however, Evans was none too comfortable facing Knight. At 11.16 he sent one to Brand made no mistake. 11.16 a.m. Evans 24, Total 50, 4 wickets down.

To prove what a versatile batsman he is, Dr. O'Hara (who had gone in after Leach) played back to a few and then got two boundaries, a well-timed one at leg and a late cut through the slips.

Sixty On-Board. Having replaced Evans—whose knock of 24 lasted 40 minutes and was not very impressive despite his score—Burn sent the 60 up by a glance to fine leg.

O'Hara was getting set when he misjudged one from Knight and hit it into Grenier's hands at mid-on. 11.22 a.m. O'Hara 10, Total 61, 5 wickets down.

Up to this stage, Malaya's fielding was keen and the two bowlers quite sound.

Rawsthorne went in after O'Hara and played out the over, after which Burn sent Thompson to leg for a single. The left-handed bowler often had Rawsthorne in trouble.

After an hour, the bowlers were still masters of the situation. At 11.30 Thompson sent down a grand leg-break which easily disposed of Burn, hitting his off stump. Burn 4, Total 63, 6 wickets down.

Gardner replaced Burn, ran two leg byes and was then at sea to more puzzlers from Thompson. A half-hearted attempt by Rawsthorne produced a four by way of square leg and the 70 went up at 11.36, exactly after an hour's play.

Malaya's cover-point earned applause for stopping a hot one from Rawsthorne and then another leg bye was forthcoming from Thompson's breaks.

Gardner was watching the left hander's bowling very carefully and playing back to his leg breaks. A maiden over resulted and then Holmes-Brown put himself on for Knight.

The Malaya skipper (right-handed, slow) was pulled up on his first delivery, for a no-ball and got a maiden as Rawsthorne preferred to take his time.

Score at 11.45 82 for 6 wickets.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

RE-ECHO OF WICKERSHAM CASE.

SETTLEMENT IS REACHED.

A withdrawal of all implications made by Mr. N. I. Brewer at the hearing of the case on Monday as to the business transactions of Mr. Rohn, senior, and an agreement to accept half of the sum claimed, are the terms of settlement of the case which counsel concerned termed at Monday's hearing the "re-echo of the Wickersham case."

The claim was for \$600 which Mr. Helmut Rohn, son of a principal in the American Asiatic Commercial Company of Hongkong, claimed as two months' salary and another month's pay in lieu of notice.

At the hearing on Monday, Mr. W. B. Hind was for the plaintiff and Mr. N. I. Brewer for the defendant company. The case was adjourned until this morning for the production of receipts alleged to be in the hands of the police. Counsel did not appear, but a message was sent to His Lordship that a settlement on the terms indicated above had been arrived at.

GOVERNMENT POSTS.

MR. NISBET'S RELIEF.

Notice of the following appointments is given in the Government "Gazette" of yesterday's date.

Mr. Tso Seen-wan, LL.D., to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a further term of three years, with effect from November 15.

Mr. Charles Dick Melbourne to act as Registrar of the Supreme Court, Official Trustee, Registrar of Companies, Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of Trade Marks, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hugh Adair Nisbet with effect from November 1.

Mr. John Harry Barclay Nibhill, M.C., to act as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court and Deputy Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, until further order, with effect from November 14.

Mr. George Stacy Kennedy-Skipton to be Assistant Head of Sanitary Department, and Secretary to the Sanitary Board with effect from November 14.

Shanghai 1st Innings.

A. J. W. Evans, c Brand, b Knight 24
Captain E. I. M. Barrett, c Livock, b Thompson 13
J. A. Quayle, c Holmes-Brown, b Thompson 0
D. W. Leach, b Thompson 10
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c Grenier, b Knight 10
D. C. Burn, b Thompson 4
T. L. Rawsthorne, not out 7
C. F. Gardner, not out 8
Extras 8

(Total for 6 wickets) 82

NOON.

Another change of bowling as Wyatt went on for Thompson at the Court end.

The score was 96 for 6 wickets; Rawsthorne was 14 not out and Gardner 12 not out.

At 12.20 the score was 100 for 6 wickets.

CHEFOO NOTES.

LABOUR EXPERT VISITS TOWN.

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHEFOO, November 6. Since last writing, Mon. Pierre Henri accompanied by Dr. Matland has paid Chefoo a visit. M. Henri is a member of the International Labour Office connected with the League of Nations, and is on a visit to the Far East for the purpose of studying Labour Conditions. Dr. Matland is investigating the hygienic conditions of the factories in China. Both these gentlemen were entertained during their stay here by the various local Chamber of Commerce, Foreign and Chinese, and have now proceeded further north en route for Tientsin and Peking.

Football Season Opens. On October 25, the first Football Match of the Season was played on the C.I.M. Boys School Field, when the Chefoo Football Club secured a win from the Boys by two goals to one. Owing to it being the beginning of the season the play was decidedly patchy, the passing was weak, but Lilley played excellently in goal and proved too good for the boys' rather poor shooting. Hogg and Eckford of the Football Club also played well. The Boys' team work was superior to their opponents.

Homeward Bound. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Towilson and family left Chefoo for home on the 25th amidst general regret. Mr. Towilson was Captain of the local Cricket Club while here, and will also be missed from the Football field where he made a very efficient referee.

Scott Anniversary. On Sunday, October 26, services were as usual held in the morning at St. Andrew's Church and in the evening at St. Peter's; but special mention was made at both services of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of Bishop Charles Perry Scott in China. Bishop C. P. Scott has been intimately connected with the work of both of these Churches here in Chefoo, and the congregations of them had great pleasure in joining with all the other Church of England Churches in North China in thanking God on that day for the life that Bishop C. P. Scott has lived and is still living in His service.

On October 27, the s.s. "Mentor" of the Blue Funnel Line paid us a visit, which looks as if there is still a little trade being done here.

The U.S.S. "Huron" arrived here on the 26th, and left almost immediately for the North where she landed a number of Marines. The "Huron" is again back in Chefoo, and will probably be staying here for several months at least.

Christian Fellowship. On the evening of October 27, a gathering of the members of the Chefoo Association of Christian Fellowship took place at the China Inland Mission.

Over seventy members of the Association were present, and during the business part of the meeting, Mr. Nippa of the Y.M.C. was elected President, Vice-President, Mr. Lautenslager, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr. T. P. McCrea, of the American Baptist Mission; Mr. Borer, of the Salvation Army; Miss Holmes of the Y.W.C.A.; Rev. B. M. Mcowan, the Port Chaplain; and Mr. Albert Rouse, Secretary of the Union Church.

A very interesting lecture was delivered during the course of the evening by Mrs. F. W. Baller, of the C.I.M., Shanghai, on Missionary Work in Kiang-si Province.

On the 30th, the first of the School House Matches was played off. Morrison House had the advantage of the very strong wind during the first half and registered two goals, but Paton House, after half-time, played good football and were able to score two goals and even things up, the game thus ending in a draw. Owing to the wind the play was mostly down the one end of the field, but better football was seen during the second half, when although Morrison were unable to again score they were by no means a beaten side, and Paton's had to work strenuously to secure the draw, especially as they were thoroughly fagged with defending against the wind during the first half.

Departures.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sugden, Miss Eleanor Sugden and Mr. Edward Sugden, left Chefoo for Home on the 2nd inst. Mr. Sugden, who retired from the Customs last year, has been Commissioner for many years in this port; and during the past year has been acting as Chairman of our International Committee, which controls to a certain extent the Foreign Section of Chefoo.

On Saturday, November 1, the Chefoo Football Club met a Chinese team on the Boys School's Ground. The Chinese won a close game by 1 goal to nil, but were on the whole the better side, passing well, although they several times missed good opportunities to shoot. Hogg again played well for the Club, but Lilley was missed in goal; however, it was a game well worth watching.

Politics.

Shantung Province is stated to have declared its independence, what this actually means is rather doubtful, but evidently the leaders in Tientsin-fu have decided to be neutral for the present anyway. Owing to this attitude those troops of General Wu-Pei-fu, who were acting as a Guard to the Chefoo-Wellsien motor road, have had their arms and ammunition confiscated and have been sent back to their homes, while troops under General Chang Wei-ching, of the barracks here in Chefoo, have taken over in their place. Another effect of the Independence is that the Tai Tung Industrial Bank, which I reported as having been closed by orders of General Wu Pei-fu, is said to be about to reopen and carry on business as before.

Things here at the moment seem to be very quiet, probably the sight of U.S.S. "Huron" out in the harbour has a soothing effect.

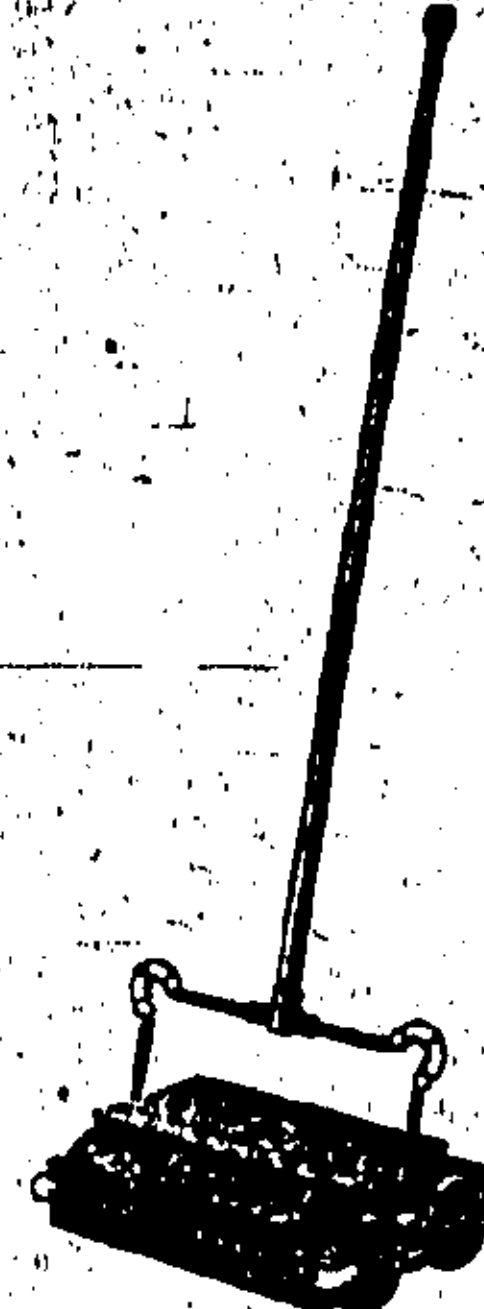
Admiral Wen Shu-deh is stated to have passed through here on the way to Tientsin, coming on the Chinese gunboat "Yung Shang" from Tsingtau.

Two Fires.

During the late evening of the 4th, a small fire occurred at the St. Peter's Bungalow, but was soon got under.

On the afternoon of the 5th, smoke was seen arising from the C.I.M. Isolation Hospital, where one of the out-houses attached to the main block had caught on fire. One of the Chinese police sergeants was the first on the spot and did admirable work in putting out the fire, assisted by servants from the C.I.M. Compound. The local Volunteer Fire Brigade was called out, but owing to the distance arrived in time to find that the policeman and servants had already put the fire out. What might have been a serious conflagration luckily, owing to prompt action, did not do any damage apart from the one room where the fire originated.

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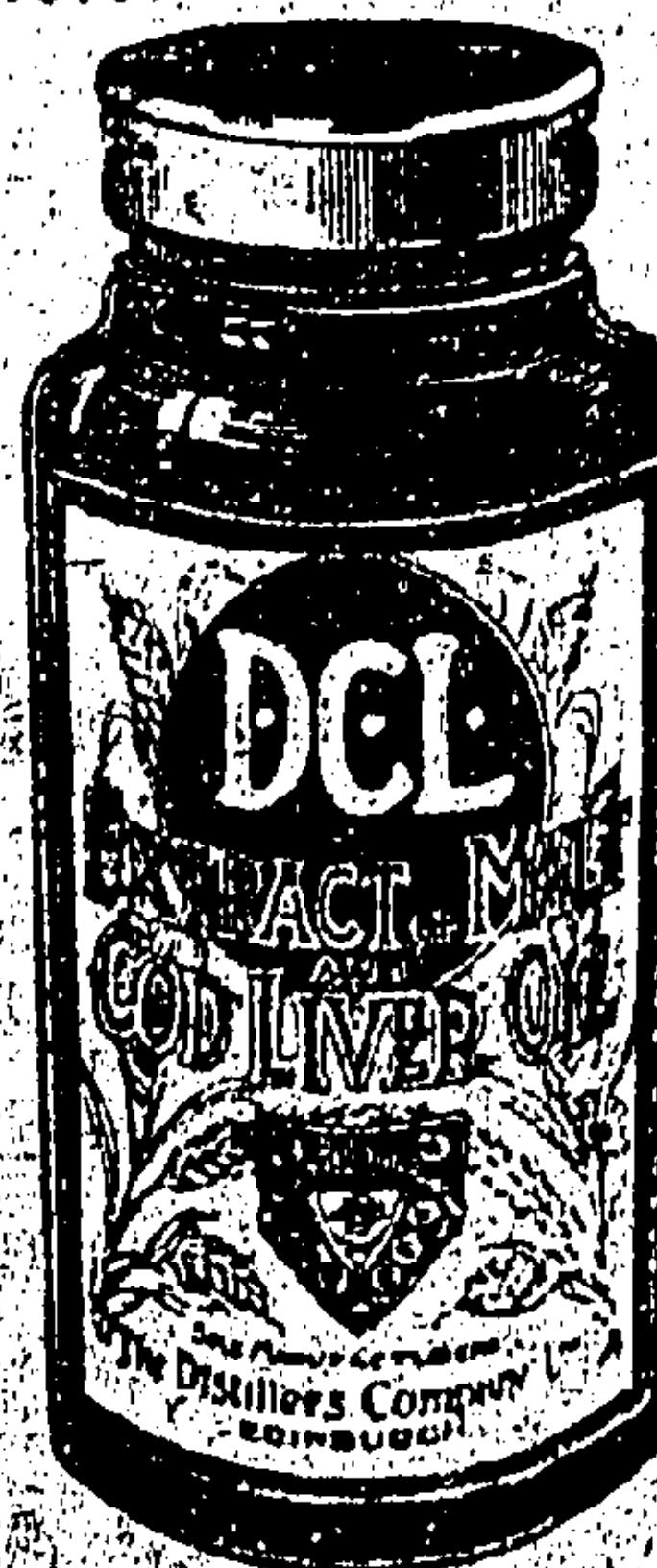
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GREAT INTERPORT CRICKET TOURNEY—SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG TEAMS.



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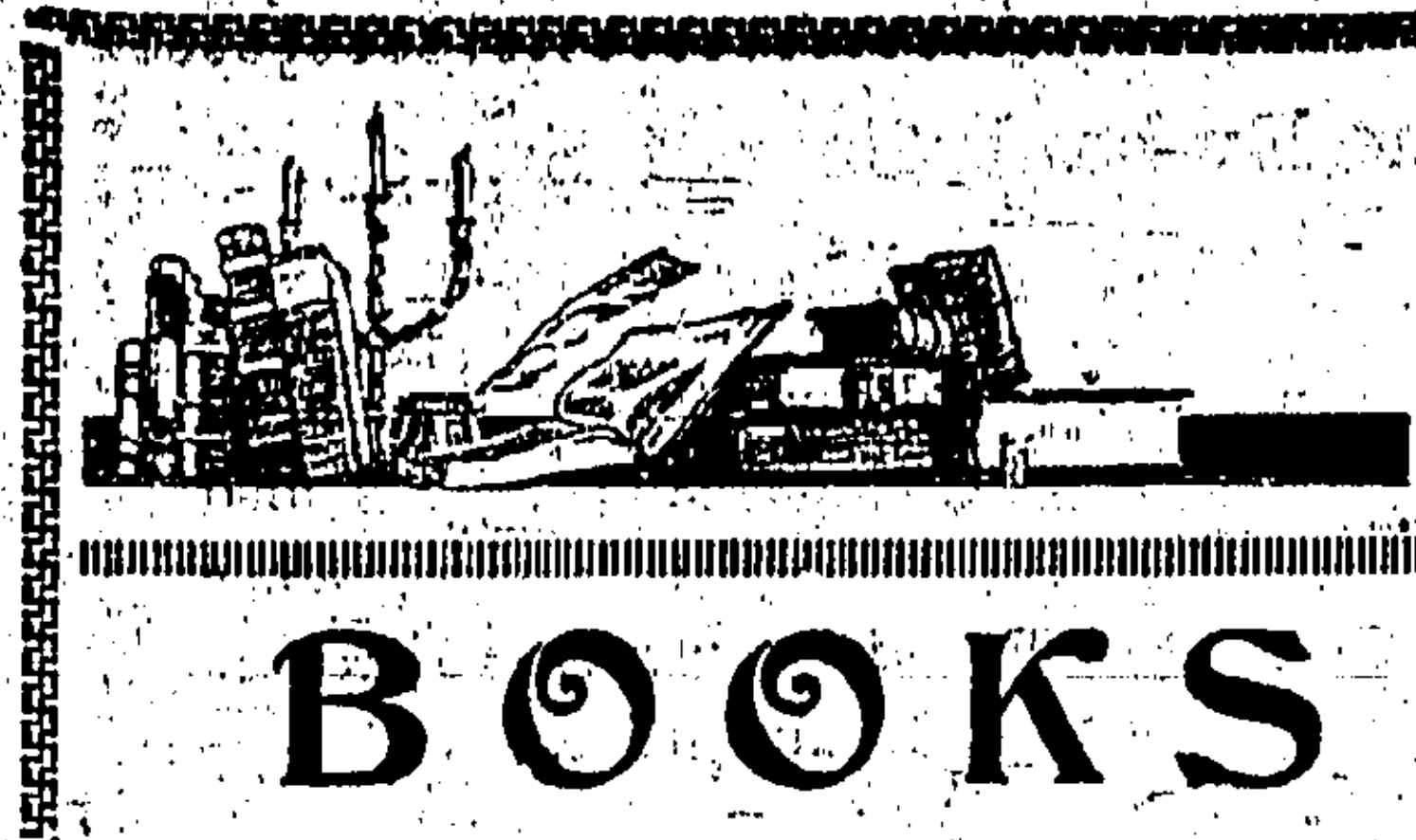
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BOOKS

LAMB, THE CRITIC.

Among the innumerable objects and occasions of joy which Lamb found laid out before him, at the world's feast, books were certainly one of the most precious, and after books came pictures. "What any man can write, surely I may read!" he says to Wordsworth, of Carly on Job, six folios. "I like books about books," he confesses, the test of the book-lover. He was the finest of all readers, far more instant than Coleridge; not to be taken unawares by a Blake ("I must look on him as one of the most extraordinary persons of the age," he says of him, on but a slight and partial acquaintance), on by Wordsworth when the Lyrical Ballads are confounding all judgments, and he can pick out at sight "The Dialect Among the Un-bridled Ways" as "the last piece in it," and can define precisely the defect of much of the book, in one of those incomparable letters of escape, to Manning: "It is full of original thought, but it does not often make you laugh or cry. It too artfully aims at simplicity of expression." I choose these instances because the final test of a critic is in his reception of contemporary works, and Lamb must have found it much easier to be right, before every one else, about Alchester, and Ford, and Cyril Tourneur, than to be the accurate critic that he was of Coleridge, at the very time when he was under the "whiff and wind" of Coleridge's influence. And in writing of pictures, though his knowledge is not so great nor his instinct so wholly "according to knowledge," he can write as no one has ever written in praise of Titian: "So that his very

HER INFINITE VARIETY.

Once again an attempt has been made to tell the story of the world's greatest lovers. We have an English translation of Claude Pervin's "Life and Death of Cleopatra" (Hurst and Blackett). In this pageant of history the author tells the romantic story of Antony and Cleopatra and the all-conquering Caesar. The details of the life and times of these immortals are pretty well known to all of us in these days. But the story, as it is told once more, enchants us again. It has the permanency of a ballad, and will last as long as love itself.

finest sentence describes a picture of Titian and can instantly detect and minutely expose the swollen contemporary delusion of a would-be Michael Angelo, the portentous Martin.

Then there were the theatres, which Lamb loved next to books. There has been no criticism of acting in English like Lamb's, so fundamental, so intimate and elucidating. His style becomes quintessential when he speaks of the stage, as in that tiny masterpiece, "On the Acting of Munden," which ends the book of Elia, with its great closer, the Beethoven soft wondering close, after all the surges: "He understands a leg of mutton in its quiddity. He stands wondering, amid the commonplace materials of life, like primeval man with the sun and stars about him." He is equally certain of Shakespeare, of Congreve, and of Miss Kelly. When he defines the actors, his pen seems to be plucked by the very wires that work the puppets. Arthur Symonds, in "Figures of Several Centuries."

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN. (Special Review.)

If there was a special prize for mental equipment and intellectual worth instead of for beautiful ankles or paddings for new-fangled bathing dresses I think my vote would be given for the late Sir Leslie Stephen—at least amongst those of the last couple of generations. There have been others who show more in one particular sphere, such as Darwin; or who fulminated with a more terrifying thunder, such as Carlyle; but none showed the same intellectual shrewdness, moral alertness and genuine good fellowship, with so few angularities of mind, as Leslie Stephen. If there was an umpire or referee wanted in the intellectual world as there is in the sports' world no man would have filled the position with the same impartial justice as he.

In the *Playground of Europe* he breathed for his love of the Alps; and no less an authority than Lord Morley ranks it with parts of Hawthorne and Charlotte Brontë as reaching the high-water mark of English prose in our time.

There are some books which we should re-read at least every four years—*Compendium, The Study of Sociology, The Egoist, The Origin of Species, Physics and Politics*, etc., and especially Leslie Stephen's *English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*. Literary, philosophical, economical, and social theory are there handled by a master mind. Illogicality and verbiage never escape.

Or again, read his *Science of Ethics*, and then read the ethical theory of any of our other leaders—Green's *Prolegomena*, Moore's *Principia Ethica*, or Sidgwick's *Method of Ethics*—and you see the difference at once. At every turn with these writers you are floundering in a Serbonian bog; in Leslie Stephen you have a clear-cut statement. It has the advantage, too, of being the nearest approach in the English language to an acceptable ethical theory—at least in the opinion of the present writer.

In the volume before us, *Some Early Impressions*, Sir Leslie traces

some of the changes that came over his thought in his early college days, and the effect of the great writers and thinkers in the formation of the views of young Cambridge men like himself amid the ferment of a very active intellectual era. Few men had a greater natural aptitude for this difficult type of literary analysis and expression. Then, too, he was brought into personal relationship with all the greatest of the Victorian writers then living, from Carlyle and Pennyson to Ruskin and Thomas Hardy. "He was brought up in the Faith and took Orders as a priest of the Church of England, but early found that there was no common ground between the doctrines of the Church and the framework of his actual belief. He soon found how impossible it was for him to remain a clergyman, and he called in Mr. Thomas Hardy to witness his deed of renunciation." This renunciation cut him adrift from Cambridge, and he turned to seek his livelihood in literature. "Dolingly he refers to the prospective sinecure he lost by giving up the Church," but Sir Leslie Stephen was not one of those minds which can renounce most of the "doctrines" of the Apostles' Creed and yet remain a bishop, or which can swallow any formula as if he liked it. He felt, like Lord Morley, that "no softness of speech will disguise the portentous differences between those who admit a supernatural revelation and those who deny it."

It is much to be regretted that he gives us so little of the inward workings of his own mind while the change was going on. "I have no reason to think," he says, "that the story of my wiser life would be in the least interesting, and were it interesting, I should still prefer to keep it to myself." Yet many who have passed through a mental evolution akin to Stephen's would dearly like to have his autobiography. "Students of literature and of character," however, ought to be very glad of one piece of good fortune. One of Sir Leslie Stephen's greatest contemporaries and closest friends drew in Vernon Whitford a picture of him presented by a master hand—the incidents alone being fiction.

The present volume is a collection of essays which appeared eleven years ago in the "National Review," and are now collected in book form for the first time.

—A. H. CROOK.

"Some Early Impressions," Leslie Stephen, The Hogarth Press, London, 7s. 6d.

THE KING'S ENGLISH.

["Life and Literature." By H. M. Tomlinson in the *Weekly Westminster*.]

I saw it announced somewhere that at least six hundred new novels are likely to appear in the next twelve months, by next Christmas. "It doesn't matter, however, for the statement is like those friendly paragraphs which inform us that seventeen million people have visited the Doll's House, and that any number of millions of tons of water fall on London during the last wet day. The advantage of such truth is that it is immaterial whether one believes them or not. Nothing is changed, but clearly one may suppose, if it is desired, that a doll's house is somewhere about, and that the last wet day was more or less wet, and that as regards fiction a deep depression is now approaching these shores. It is all in accord with that good humour in which we inspect the photographs in our jolly morning paper. I saw quite a nice picture last week, perhaps as good a photograph as my favourite illustrated daily has ever published. It had words under it that anyone could spell out: "Zoo Monkey Selects Banana for his Dinner."

But the interesting point about the paragraph which announced, in round figures, the extent of the novels to come, is that it was given as an item of literary news. It is time some difference was made, though it is not for us to say whether such news should come under Market Reports, or Education, or Public Health. It is very puzzling. Some weeks ago I made up a bag of new novels, feeling that I had read all the science, history, and poetry that I wanted, and that this light matter would go very well during a rest while some malaria was diminishing. I wanted to be amused and entertained. But it was horrible. My temper rose. No apprentice would be allowed to play je-june-jacks on bells, or cowhide, or timber, or spring cabbages. Somebody would stop him at once. If a hearty but in-

experienced youth were seen handling a poor ass on an upgrade in the street, some indignant soul would put a stop to it. But anyone may look about the English language with hoop-iron as he or she pleases, and apparently there is a public which will pay to enjoy that outrage as willingly as it will pay to see ants nibble each other at the Zoo. It is indeed puzzling. What struck me was the complete confidence of these writers. Their air of artful boldness when stating the obvious, their complete assurance of originality as they laid down worn slabs of stereotype, was enough to ruin the constitution of the strongest reader. And why is it called "light literature"?—A ship is not called seaworthy when it will not float; it is then not even a ship. Water is not called bright when it is thick with mud, and smells of duck-weed. A baker who favoured his sawdust buns with blueberries because he had no currants would find himself before a magistrate. So why do we call such literature "light," or even "literature," and pay even and six for something we do not get?

I wish it were possible to awaken the conscience in the matter of aesthetics as easily as appears to be possible in morals. We all know true morality as soon as we see it, and never afterwards make a mistake about it. Nothing could be easier. We are never mistaken about wrong-doing—that is, about things done not according to our ideas. I am reminded of this by an addition to the little library of the World's Manuals (Oxford University Press, 2s. 6d.): "A History of Ethics," by Stephen Ward. But a word first as to the World's Manuals, a series of volumes that serve as introductions to Art, Religion, Philosophy, Language, Literature, Science, History, and Geography. They are by scholars, they are well written, and they are designed not only to give the student some idea of the landmarks, but they are addressed also to general readers who are sufficiently alive to the value of reading to welcome authoritative and scholarly work if it is presented to them in terms of its human interest and in a simple style and moderate compass.

The author of the "History of Ethics" in this series, I remembered at once. I have never heard that he is popular. I know of only one other book by him, "Ways of

Life," published about four years ago, but let the readers of this general make a note of it, if they do not know it. It is something to discover that a writer, whose name is strange to us, and appears to be strange, too, to the literary critics, is not only one who seems able to bring ideas into being, but uses English as though it were a young and lively medium seldom used before. Mr. Ward, in his arguments, is able to give that illusion, and if there is anyone who doubts that our language is dead in the hands of many popular writers, let him take up "Ways of Life" after an hour with the last popular novel. One begins to understand then that reading really is an adventure of the mind.

Naturally, Mr. Ward's present little handbook is not like that. It is not a challenge, but an exposition. I suspect that the orthodox, and most practical statement, will strongly dissent from some of the implications in his swift and lucid analysis of the history of ethics, but it is a clarifying little book and in a society which is now so badly lumbered with the irrelevant details of many philosophies it ought to serve the pathfinders well. Though it was not intended to do so, for I imagine Mr. Ward would resent the suggestion that the good is only good when men begin to see it. For the book's quality, let us take this passage: "If modern ethics inculcate any practical lesson, it is that of not being hypnotised by the future; from the present must all things be measured. The constructions of history and science, the infinite extension of past and future, have to some extent weakened man's belief in himself. He is encouraged to take what he believes to be broad views; he shows a perverted pride in seeing himself as an infinitely small factor in a movement over which he has no control. Yet he is deceiving himself. Importance is not a matter of size; microscopic views are broad views also. After all, the distance recedes from where he stands; he is the centre of the immeasurable spaces." He may gaze at the stars, yet without him the frosty concourse does not run. He goes farthest who goes not at all; who, rather than run races with time, unites himself with that wherein time enters least, and is bold enough to live, as it has been ordained, for a short hour, for a little while. Only by forgetting time does he invest himself and his doings with the salutary magic of eternity!"

A REVELATION OF LIFE!

WARNER BROTHERS

Present

"Broadway After Dark"

DIRECTED BY MONTA BELL FROM THE OWEN DAVIS PLAY.

A PICTURE SET AMONG PALACES OF PLAY, CLAMOROUS CAFES AND DANCE CLUBS WHERE MOTHLIKE YOUTH AND BEAUTY SCORCH THEIR WINGS.

DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE, AOTED BY SUCH CELEBRITIES AS

ADOLPHE MENJOU
NORMA SHEARER
ANNA Q. NILSSON
WILLARD LOUIS
CARMEL MYERS
EDWARD BURNS

AND FEATURING THE FAMOUS

ACTORS' EQUITY BALL

WITH ITS SHINING STARS OF BROADWAY

Commencing Tuesday Next

BEAR IN MIND THE DATE. IT'S WORTH WHILE.

WORLD THEATRE.

SCREENLAND.

"BROADWAY AFTER DARK."

Seldom have the amusement seekers of this vicinity had such an exceptional opportunity for brilliant entertainment as it offered in the latest Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen "Broadway After Dark" which with a most remarkable constellation of stars, is to be seen here shortly.

The producers have taken their theme from the famous play by Owen Davis, modernized it up to the minute and transformed it into a remarkable piece of screen literature. The result is a story of real New York night life, not as it is often imagined but as it really is. Both sides of Broadway life are shown, the glittering showy bright light angle and also the shadowy sub-strata of the side streets where poverty rubs shoulders with riches.

In addition to the well known screen favorites, literally thousands of brilliant Broadway theatrical stars appear in the Actor's Equity Ball part of film which was actually photographed in the Grand Ball Room of the famed Hotel Astor.

The story proper tells of a wealthy bachelor who becomes wearied of the shallow artificialities of the social set in which he moves. He decides to search for some "real people," and for an experiment takes up his residence in a cheap theatrical boarding house. Here he gets an entirely new slant on life, and meets a girl whose beauty and personality greatly impress him. Realizing the difference that clothes alone make and thinking of a plan to show up his society friends, he introduces the girl into society as his niece. Her charm and grace immediately make her a great favourite especially among the men. In fact, one son of a millionaire is about to announce his engagement to her when complications in the person of Tom Devery, a detective, change everything. Devery proves that the girl not only has a prison record but is the daughter of a notorious prostitute, whose broken fall, in the meantime, Ralph Norton, the author who introduced her into

society has fallen in love with the girl.

Here is a situation worthy of the best in drama and the outcome is as surprising as the situation itself. The locale of the story centres in, on and around Broadway and offers unlimited opportunities for some typical Manhattan characterizations.

The director, Monta Bell, has injected great moments of suspense, not a few thrills, merry moments of mirth and a generous portion of true romance. The ensemble shaping itself into as choice an evening's cinematic entertainment as could be found in a long search.

"Broadway After Dark" demonstrates that the Great White Way is something more than the playground of the world and that beneath its glittering brilliance, human hearts respond to the same impulses as in "Main Street." We recommend "Broadway After Dark" to those who are critical in their choice of film plays and who seek the best.

HOOT GIBSON

Edward (Hoot) Gibson gained his first fame as a western hero, but he is rapidly withdrawing from this stellar denomination and evidencing his versatility in a convincing fashion in a new type of western drama. In his latest story "Kindled Courage," this popular western star is at his best. Let Renck Brown write this story directly for Gibson's use and it is consequently admirably suited to the star. The boyish, smiling personality that has been firmly established on the silver-sheet in western pictures is now to be seen in human interest stories of less definite locale.

Opposite Gibson is pretty Beatrice Rannham, leading woman of many Universal features of a couple of years ago. Al Hart, a western star and "villain" in his own right, plays the heavy role, while Harold Goodwin, Harry Tenbrook, Russell Loyell, James Forrest Russell and other leading the remaining important roles. William Worthington directed

HURRY! HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!

From far and near they come—in street cars and motors and on foot—eager! Tense—expectant to see

"THE MAILMAN"

Don't delay an instant. Get your ticket early or stand in line and risk failure to see it.

See the entire Pacific fleet—mammoth gray guardians of the sea—in smashing bombardment—dozens of aeroplanes in a fierce assault from the clouds—grim destroyers seeking their prey in the surging billows—great submarines unleashing their messengers of death and destruction.

And woven into this mighty spectacle of sonic wonders, a heart-warming drama of father love and son love—of mother love and family love—with stunning and stupendous notes of starry human drama.

EMORY JOHNSON'S EPIC MASTERSTROKE OF

20TH CENTURY SHOWMANSHIP

Starring

RALPH LEWIS, JOHNNIE WALKER AND

A BRILLIANT CAST

FINAL SHOW TO-DAY

World Theatre

COWARD—OR HERO?

Teeth chattering, knees shaking, his whole frame quivering in terror—his one thought was to get away as quickly as possible. His was a coward. It was not until the girl he loved faced terrible danger that the spirit of manhood dormant within him flared up with a vengeance. And then—just wait until you see this picture.

ED. "HOOT" GIBSON

"KINDLED COURAGE"

The story of a boy who couldn't fight until love kindled his courage.

Starting To-morrow.

This picture is scheduled for 2 days' run only. Don't Miss It

USUAL PRICES.

WORLD THEATRE

with the ability manifested in many previous Universal productions. Raymond L. Schrock, scenario editor at Universal City, wrote the scenario of Brown's story. For the young man who fancies

himself a coward and needs some "push" from Fate to gain self-confidence, this condensed analysis of the soul of a coward has a message clothed in agreeable entertainment, a rare combination in the photoplay field.

LIFE-SAVING by UNDERGROUND RADIO



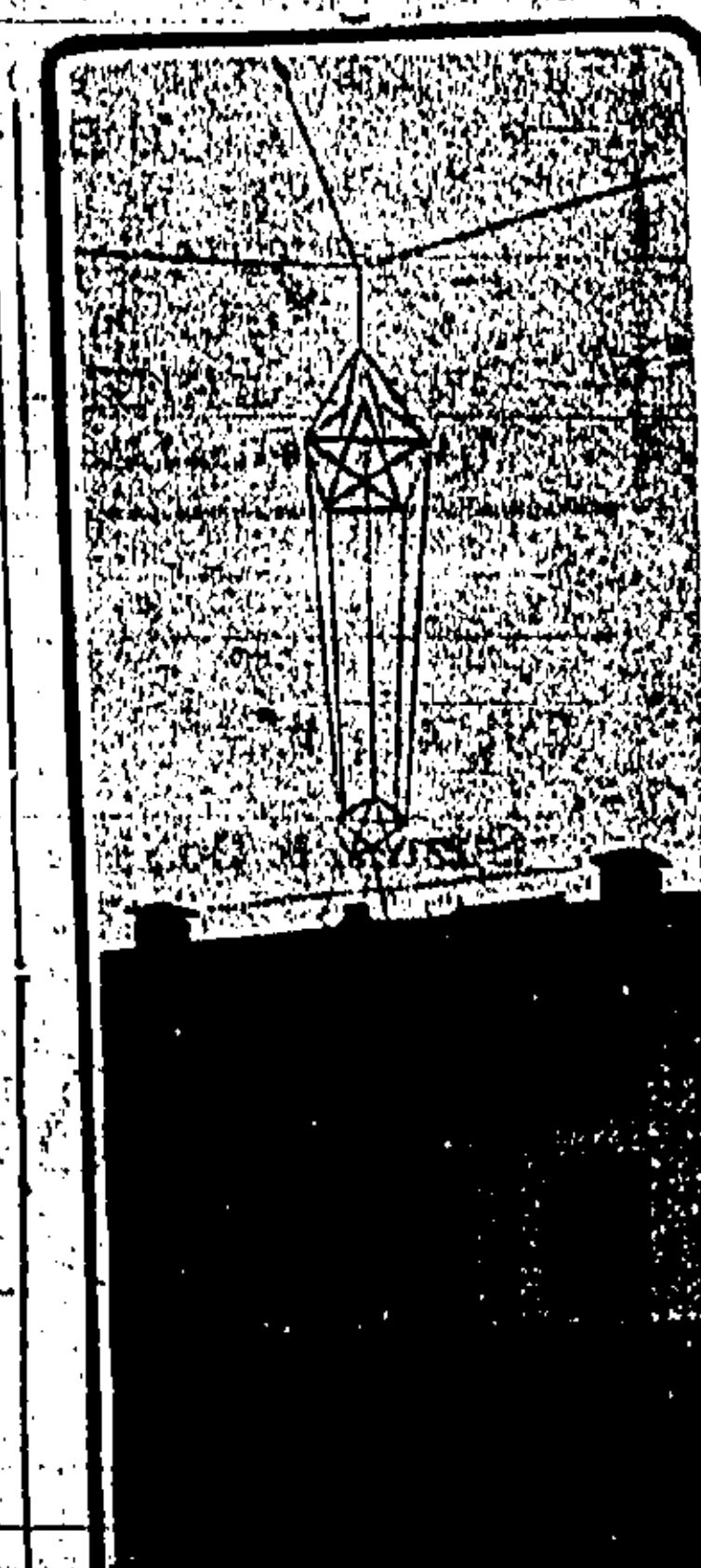
DOWN IN THE MINE—LOOP RECEIVING SET MOUNTED ON LOCOMOTIVE



RADIO STATION WIRELESS-UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION LABORATORY DEPT. OF MINES EXPERIMENT STATION PITTSBURGH.



COMMUNICATING WITH THE SURFACE FROM MINE INTERIOR



AERIAL ON ROOF OF PITTSBURGH EXPERIMENT STATION

The Wireless Brings Promise of Safety to Men Entrapped by Mine Explosions—A Great Contribution of Scientific Progress.

[By DUNCAN CAMERON.]

The development of radio has brought one of the greatest contributions of science to the protection of human life. In the early days of the wireless telegraph, safety at sea was given new meaning by the electric spark which bridged the waves and brought prompt rescue to those imperilled by wreck or flames in mid-ocean. The use of the S. O. S. signal in time of distress has become one of the common experiences of sailors throughout the world.

The radio has more recently been applied to a navigation of the air. Through this medium the aviator may keep in touch with his base in the field and may guide himself through fog and clouds with confident certainty.

To these achievements science now brings forward the addition of safety for the coal-miners and underground workers in general. The radio-spark has been controlled in a way which enables miners, perched in by explosion, to maintain interrupted communication with the surface and to direct the steps of rescue workers toward the underground prison.

Importance Very Great.

The importance of this new development can not be overestimated. With a reliable means of voice transmission at the disposal of the entrapped men it becomes possible for the rescuers to inform rescuers of their exact location, the

number of men in the tomb, their names and working numbers, the number of men living, and the condition of the air supply. Information of this character will greatly facilitate rescue operations. It will result in the saving of vast numbers of human lives, by making it possible for rescue to reach the prisoners without the lost motion and delay attendant upon the former method of digging without definite information as to precise locations. Prompt rescue is essential to the prevention of suffocation and the perils of thirst and hunger and the direct action made possible by knowledge of the exact whereabouts of the entrapped miners is a mighty step in timely access to their underground tomb.

The efforts to devise satisfactory communication in the underground channels of a mine has attracted the best thought and research of modern science. The ordinary mine telephone is apt to be rendered worthless in time of disaster. The forces of an explosion, or the contact with flying wreckage and debris make short work of the wires by which telephone communication is maintained under normal conditions. In view of this complete shutting off of means of communication with the surface, after an cave-in or explosion, the necessity for adequate wireless apparatus has been widely recognized.

Even One Way Would Help.

It has been seen that even one-way communication would be of great value. If miners could be equipped with reliable receiving apparatus to allow them to tune in and receive messages from a high-powered station on the surface. Through this means the entrapped miners could be kept posted as to the progress of rescue parties, with beneficial effect on the spirits of those imprisoned. In the same way entrapped men could even be directed to make their way to different parts of the mine where the rescuers could more easily reach them.

Experiments successfully completed by the United States Bureau of Mines have resulted in enabling two-way communication to be established. More important still, the research has made it possible for contact to be maintained in spite of explosion and wreckage.

Wired-Wireless.

These results have come about through the development of a line radio or "wired-wireless" system. This system utilizes the ordinary mine equipment for the transmission of the voice, through a circuit made up of trolley wires, mine tracks, compressed air pipes, water pipes, cables and other carriers of a similar nature. According to J. J. Jakosky, assistant engineer of the Bureau of Mines, this method promises the solution of the difficult problem of establishing lines of communication in a way that is reasonably sure to withstand the severe disturbances occasioned by explosions.

In tests recently conducted in a coal mine 400 feet deep no difficulty was experienced on the surface in receiving radio messages from a transmitting set mounted upon a mine locomotive, as long as the apparatus was in the vicinity of

metallic carriers. The experiments indicate that the transmitting range of a radio set in the average coal mine is only a few hundred feet when no conductors are present, but may be several thousand feet when operating in proximity to metallic carriers.

The engineers established the fact that breaks in the metallic conductors do not completely stop communication, as in the case of a break in the lines connecting the ordinary mine telephone. It is shown that fire, falling rocks, tumbling roofs, explosions, mine-flooding and other disasters, which might cause breaks, will not completely destroy the conductors.

Simple Installation.

The installation of a line-radio set is simple. The basic requirement is to lay wire twenty-five to fifty feet in length along the ground, or stretch it along the wall or roof, in a direction approximately parallel to "carriers." The same end may be obtained by directly coupling the set to the conductors by the use of suitable capacitors or inductances.

As far as actual installation of apparatus is concerned, the line-radio is considerably simpler and can be installed in much quicker time than the present underground mine telephone, with its connecting wires. In the matter of apparatus, however, the line-radio outfit is more complicated than the present simple mine telephone. The future of the new system depends upon development, and the Bureau of Mines expresses the belief that after the line-radio apparatus has been developed to a point where its use for mine communication is to be recommended, its final adoption will depend upon the operating conditions prevailing in each individual mine.

Offset to Expense.

The line-radio apparatus alone will necessarily have a higher expense for up-

keep and maintenance, but this will be offset by the almost total elimination of telephone line and wire maintenance and by the further advantage arising from the fact that no wires will have to be given space in the mine haulageways and entries.

Economic factors play their part in the introduction of line-radio apparatus for emergency use. The investment in idle equipment is a thing not to be ignored and it is felt that the real usefulness of the apparatus in actual rescue work must be determined before the experiments are taken as establishing "ideal" results. With this development there will probably come the evolution of a direct use for the outfit in connection with the daily operations of the mine itself. When these two things have been accomplished the general use of mine radio apparatus will doubtless be readily brought about.

An important element in connection with the use of the apparatus in regular operating work is the familiarity which constant use will give the miners. The men would become acquainted with the operation and care of the apparatus. In case of a disaster, this familiarity with the operation of the equipment would be of far greater value than any short course of training which might be given men interested in the operation of an apparatus intended purely for rescue work.

Another important element is that if the equipment is used in constant operating work the maintenance and inspection service will be more constant and will be justified on business grounds as well as from the purely humanitarian viewpoint of safety. This same logic applies to the cost of installation, as it is always easier for a mine to secure money for installing operating apparatus than for that which is for safety purposes alone.

Must Be Fool Proof.

The experts of the Bureau of Mines conclude that the transmitting and receiving apparatus used underground must be fool-proof by dampness and continuous standing in wet mines. It must also be rugged, durable and fool-proof, and easy to maintain in good working order. The weight must be kept low in order to make the outfit sufficiently portable for underground use. With these and kindred problems worked out it is believed that underground radio will remove much of the deadly peril of the mines.

The contribution promised by this wonderful development offers a blessing to imprisoned miners and their terror-stricken families as well. To the men it brings hope of rescue from conditions hitherto considered as offering almost certain death. To the families—those above the surface—the successful application of the wireless telephone offers relief from one of the nightmares of the miner's wife and children—the dread of burial alive for the majority of their family. Those who have seen and witnessed the heart-breaking scenes above ground in time of mine disaster tell me that the conditions are "harrowing" and "believe." They relate that the anguish of uncertainty is as grievous as the definite knowledge that death has already claimed the miners. With the introduction of the underground radio and the ability to obtain news as to the safety of entrapped loved ones much needless terror will be removed.



of vast learning, a teacher of men, and she an enthusiastic admirer of his genius. We pity her in the long, long years when she lived ever thinking of her lover, in the silent convent, whose head she became and whose finally she died. And so they rest and by their side, this nun and priest, arrived in stone. In the spring when lovers walk in the pleasant paths beside the tomb and little mating birds sing all around them and violets bloom in the deep grass, perhaps their spirits are together somewhere, happy and free to love.

Cremation.

Cremation is practiced very largely in Paris and every provision for it is made at Pere La Chaise. A receptacle is freely given for five years in the beautiful Columbarium for the ashes. The heat required for reducing the body is made from gas and the time taken is one hour. The idea of cremation re-appeared in France in the year five of the French Republic.

Famous Dead.

It would be a very long list of names if one attempted to give the renowned people who are buried in this vast cemetery, but one can at least mention some world-famous names.

Such, Bernhardt was one of the most recent celebrities interred here. Alfred de Musset has the tree he asked for: "Whose shadows light upon my grave."

His sister, who cared for him and adored him in life, rests close beside him. Balzac and Daudet, Racine and Moliere, Chopin, Corneille, Victor Hugo, Bonheur, Rossini, Rameau, Dore, Marshal Ney, La Fontaine and hundreds of other equally well known names are found on the stones here.

There is a portion of the cemetery set apart at the request of the Turkish ambassador for Mohammedans and also a part for Jews. There is a large and elaborate monument erected by popular subscription to the statesman, Gambetta, and one to "Thiers." As well as innumerable statues and stones to private individuals.

Camera Not Allowed.

The cemetery is easily reached by various lines of suburban and tram. The Metro, or underground, has a station at its very gate. If one selects a pleasant day and has several hours to pass one can thoroughly enjoy the beautiful place and also the fine view of Paris to be obtained from the hill. One is forbidden to take cameras into the "enclosure." There is a very strong prejudice against having pictures taken of the tombs. Photographs of famous graves are sold by agents of the cemetery. People are notified that cameras are not allowed in the cemetery. In all the photographs taken of the graves of the famous, the camera is not allowed to be used. In all the photographs taken of the graves of the famous, the camera is not allowed to be used.

One of the great cemeteries of the world, noted for the famous people who sleep there. Named for its former owner, the father confessor of Louis XIV, who had on the same site a beautiful residence and garden. Overlooks Paris. Memorial chapel where the dwelling house formerly stood. Curious customs differing from those of other lands.

[By LILLIAN HAYDEN HESTON.]

At first sight French burial grounds are close together, so close that one can seldom pass between. On the walls of the chapel (are) hung curious wreaths made of beads. A recent burial is shown by fresh flowers, but later on and for many years these head wreaths, many of them very beautiful, adorn practically all French graves. The wreaths are most elaborate and their flowers, made entirely of different colored beads, often very natural. These last for a long time, and rain only makes them look brighter and fresher. The French go to their burial places on holidays. In the little chapels are often found seats which they get out and place on the graves, one upon another. In this manner one grave will hold many people. The little chapels are close together, so close that one can seldom pass between. On the walls of the chapel (are) hung curious wreaths made of beads. A recent burial is shown by fresh flowers, but later on and for many years these head wreaths, many of them very beautiful, adorn practically all French graves. The wreaths are most elaborate and their flowers, made entirely of different colored beads, often very natural. These last for a long time, and rain only makes them look brighter and fresher. The French go to their burial places on holidays. In the little chapels are often found seats which they get out and place on the graves, one upon another. In this manner one grave will hold many people.

rests and only touch there. They make friends of their dead, and share with them their simple pleasures.

Origin of The Cemetery.

The priest, Pere La Chaise, was the favorite of Louis XIV, and was given much wealth and vast lands for his order. The extensive and very beautiful country estate belonging to a rich tradesman on this hill outside of Paris was purchased by the king and given to his friend who took up his residence there. It was called Mount-Louis, after the king. In 1803 the priest of Paris bought the domain for a burial ground. It was laid out with this purpose in view and was opened to the public in 1804. It is very finely situated, and there are winding paths all over the hill, and the sunniest magnificent old trees that have been there for centuries were left undisturbed. Seven hundred thousand people had been buried there some time ago and new burials are taking place all the time. The cemetery is a long distance from the centre of Paris, and it is the custom for mourners to walk to the interment

from the house or church. The carriages follow and take the people home after the interment. As it rains during much of the winter and the processions move very slowly, through the mud and dampness several funerals often follow as a procession of mourners taking cold. No worker is too busy, no labor too tedious to make the sign of the cross and

touch his hat as any funeral, however elaborate or however simple, passes through the streets. It is a pretty custom, the murmuring of a prayer and the attitude of respect for one who has passed on and for those who mourn. Sometimes there are several carriages filled with wreaths of exquisite fresh flowers that follow after the mourners.

Often the little procession is very long in passing and all traffic is held up for it.

Monument Ask Marks.

The beautiful monument to the dead, the work of the sculptor Bartholome, is a copy of the original which is in the museum at Versailles. It was shown at the Salon des Beaux Arts and was bought by the State and City of Paris for Pere La Chaise. It was unveiled for All Saints' Day in 1800. It represents, above, the march of humanity towards death; and below, the awakening of the dead to another life. The angel lifts the stone of the tomb and light comes.

Crematory and Columbarium.

SPY-CATCHERS.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Thus writes "X" in the "Evening Standard":— It all began well before 1914. It became clear that Germany had considerable numbers of spies in this country.

Sometimes they were merely foolish people, like the lieutenant down at Plymouth who used to be treated with affectionate familiarity by the naval officers on duty in the port, and sometimes, when he was taken home in a wheelbarrow, there was another man whose antecedents were much more difficult to determine, but who was certainly German, though his name was English and his speech passed for Scotch, who used to hang about the neighbourhood of the Forth Bridge and pick up what he could about the movements of ships in exchange, apparently, for discussions on the subject of the works of Robert Burns.

And there was one Englishman. He was a naval gunner, and, in exchange for a monthly supply of money, which was foolishly paid to him in Bank of England notes, and the promise of a job after his work was completed as a steward in the Yacht Club at Kiel, was stupid enough to put himself at the disposal of the German Secret Service. By the time that he had begun his operations the law in these matters had tightened up, and though he did not know it, he was living in a glass house.

BRANCH OF GENERAL STAFF. A little department had been set up called the Counter-Espionage Department, which ultimately grew and became one of the branches of the General Staff known as "M. I." and there two officers, working in ordinary business quite apart from the War Office and with extreme discretion, carefully built up the case.

For weeks before he was arrested his correspondence had been opened and closed again with the numbers of his bank notes taken. These were the days when the system of accommodation addresses still existed, and this man used to have his letters addressed to a tobaccoist in Chelsea.

One day when he went for them he was just unobtrusively arrested, and from there to the Old Bailey, where he was prosecuted by Sir John Simon in his most efficient manner, was a very short step. Every one of the notes paid to him had been traced, his movements had been shadowed and his letters copied, and when he had gone to Ostend to meet an agent from Berlin he had been shadowed by Scotland Yard.

Mr. Justice Darling, with remarkable leniency, gave him four years' penal servitude, and when he completed his sentence during the war he was interned for the duration of it just as a precaution.

HEADED BY TWO OFFICERS. That was, I think, the first of the cases of the Counter-Espionage Department.

It was started and run by two officers of singularly unimpressive appearance. They remained in control of it until the end of the war, though the staff was very much enlarged, and one of them went to France to do similar work there. They worked inconspicuously from ordinary offices which would not be known to belong to any Government organization—at all, and they had the most ingenious minds.

With Sir Basil Thomson, who was head of the C.I.D. at Scotland Yard, they drew the finest of possible meshes over the country, and when the beginning of the war came more than 100 German agents were swiftly arrested without any fuss. One of the chief of them was a hairdresser in an East End suburb, who acted as a kind of central exchange for the whole organization, others were people in quite menial positions in Portsmouth and other towns.

It is, of course, possible that really good foreign agents defied detection and that we do not know who they were. When Major Trench and Captain Brandon were caught in Germany investigating what the late Mr. Erskine Childers called "The Riddle of the Sands," they were only one pair out of a number of officers who had undertaken the duty of reporting upon the defences of Germany on its sea coast. All the others got away safely.

The first German who was a real spy to be caught and executed after the beginning of the war was Lody. He was a German naval officer, and his ostensible employment was that of a tourist agent in the South of Ireland. There is, of course, no doubt that the Germans long before the war had realized that the coast there was a vital point in the maritime safety of this country. On the security of the waters along it depended a good deal of our food supplies, and our main passenger route to America. One had only to look at a map marked with places at which merchant and passenger ships were sunk to see how for a long time it must have been a matter of life and death to the British Empire.

At the end of the coast of Ireland the "Lusitania" was sunk, and up the coast, the water was

risks German submarines used to lie, fed, or at least so it was suspected, from previously-arranged petrol dumps in the desolate hills round about.

One submarine at least came to a bad end there. It had been lying in one of the bays for weeks, and its crew used to come ashore at night in a collapsible boat, and go and drink in one of the local public-houses. They knew enough English to ask for what they wanted, and the Irish did not recognise their accent as being anything peculiar. One night, however, pushing off back to their vessel, they were foolish enough to shout out something in German. The local doctor, on the way to some urgent case, happened to hear them, and he telephoned to the admiral at Queenstown. The next day, up the estuary came the methodical trawlers sweeping with depth charges, and that was the end of that.

A great German shipping line took a close interest in all this part of Ireland, and Sir Roger Casement, who landed there to his own destruction, wrote a number of propaganda articles about it before the war, the ostensible object being to encourage people in that part of Ireland to use the line for emigration.

Lody used to conduct tourist parties for the steamship company, and he took them round hotels which were managed by a German called Koning, who was subsequently interned. To what extent he organized the arrangements by which German submarines were able easily to operate off the coast cannot certainly be said.

When the war began he was travelling up and down the country gleefully and information he could and using the name of Inglis, purporting at the same time to be an American citizen. Exactly ten years ago he was in Edinburgh, and had gone to have a look at what he could see in the naval base at Rosyth. He was unwise enough to send a telegram to Stockholm, which was brought to the notice of the Counter-Espionage Department, and after that his proceedings were carefully supervised and his arrest inevitable. It was desirable before he was taken in charge to find out where he wanted to go.

From Scotland and the Fleet he came back to London, and from there he went back again to the South of Ireland, where, in an hotel managed at that time by the man I have already mentioned in Kilarney, he was taken. After that the ordinary proceedings of the law took their course. He was court-martialled at the Middlesex Guildhall, where all the court-martials took place during the war, and duly shot in the Tower.

AN ADMITTED OFFICER. Like Kupperli, he was admitted to be an officer and treated as such.

The almost forgotten tradition by which the Tower was recognized as the place where prisoners accused or convicted of crimes against the State were kept and executed, was after nearly 200 years revived. Lody was the first man to be taken there after his sentence and the first to be executed there since Lord Lovat, after the Jacobite Rebellion.

Down in the grass-grown moat there is a little building which you can see as you are going over the drawbridge into the main tower. It was—and is—a miniature rifle range used by the detachment of Guards who do sentry duty there, and in it he was shot, maintaining, so they say, a demeanour more steady than that of the firing party.

He was the first spy to be shot in England since the wars of Napoleon.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Parlova Ward, from Kobe.
Nipponia, from Kobe.
R.P. D. J. from Tientsin.
7722, from Shanghai.
1017, from Shanghai.
Yun Fung Chan, from Shanghai.
Siu Wan Son 3rd Floor 59 Queen's Road, from Shanghai.
2470, from Shanghai.
4382, from Amoy.
Mr. Cheung Chu Long No. 15 Des Voeux Road (Central), from Shanghai.
4015, from Chefoo.

E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1924.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong:

Conroy, from New York.
Humphreys, from Vancouver.
Miss B. Watson, from Hongkong Hotel, from Peking-club.
Nants Astor House, from Hongkong.
Nagga, from Peking.
Rattan Company, from London.
M. R. P. ARRY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1924.

Notes Rheumatic Pains

A stiff back is too common a complaint in winter and is often caused by rheumatism. It is a very painful condition and is often accompanied by other symptoms. The best remedy is to keep the back warm and to use a good quality of liniment. The following is a list of the best liniments for rheumatic pains:—

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SIX BOUTS FIXED FOR TO-NIGHT.

JIM CARTLIDGE R.N. v. CAPT. MATTY SMITH.

At the City Hall to-night the Hongkong Boxing Association have arranged an attractive programme as will be seen from the details below. The star turn, of course will be the fight between Cartledge and Smith for the Light-Weight Championship of the Colony. The programme follows:—

LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.



15 ROUNDS.

Jim Cartledge, R.N. v. Captain Matty Smith, Ex-Lightweight Champion of Australian Expeditionary Forces.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CONTEST.

6 ROUNDS.

Stoker P.O. Young v. Pte. Eaton, H.M.S. "Diomedes" v. 1st East Surrey Regt.

LIGHT-WEIGHT CONTEST.

6 ROUNDS.

L. S. Wrigley v. Bandsman Wareham, H.M.S. "Hawkins" v. 1st East Surrey Regt.

FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST.

6 ROUNDS.

A. B. Castle v. Cpl. Major, H.M.S. "Hawkins" v. 1st East Surrey Regt.

LIGHT-WEIGHT CONTEST.

6 ROUNDS.

Stoker Brown v. Pte. Ditch, H.M.S. "Hawkins" v. 1st East Surrey Regt.

WELTER-WEIGHT CONTEST.

6 ROUNDS.

Marine Betts v. Pte. Pooley, H.M.S. "Hawkins" v. 1st East Surrey Regt.

WEBB CASE.

"CHINA PRESS" MOTION REFUSED.

Shanghai, November 11.—A motion for a new trial of the suit brought by Mr. Herbert Webb against the "China Press," Inc. was heard by Judge Purdy in the U.S. Court yesterday morning. In presenting the motion Mr. W. S. Fleming stated that in his opinion one of the cases upon which the Judge had based his decision, namely Carpenter Steel Co. v. Norcross, was not analogous to the Webb case, and he begged to point out the differences upon which he founded his request for a new trial. In referring to the Carpenter Steel Co. against Norcross, Mr. Fleming held that the directors of the plaintiff company had practically condoned the action of Norcross in entertaining and drinking with prospective customers in order to secure the sale of motor cars and that this was customary in such business transactions, while the same could not be said of the Webb case. The drinking in the Carpenter Steel Co. case was not done on the premises of the firm, argued Mr. Fleming, while the editor of the "China Press" instead of conducting himself with the dignity due the responsible position he held had made his office "nothing but a bar room." Even though the directors had consented to the continuance of the canteen, Mr. Fleming said, they did not know that Webb and his associates were shaking dice all the time. At this point Judge Purdy interposed to ask whether Mr. Fleming thought that was quite a fair statement, as he felt that the evidence did not bear it out. Mr. Fleming maintained that the testimony showed that Mr. Webb would take three or four drinks in the afternoon, and the same number at night, which T. should call con-

QUAKES IN JAVA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF DISASTER.

(Reuter's Service.)

BATAVIA, November 14. Severe earthquakes in Java during the past two days caused heavy landslides, and many native towns in the Kedah district have been destroyed. One village was thrown into the river and completely disappeared. The deaths exceed three hundred and many are missing. The centre of the shocks was the health-resort of Wonosobo, where all the buildings collapsed.

tinuous drinking, declared Mr. Fleming. "But you must remember," replied the Judge, "that all the witnesses agreed that Mr. Webb had a wonderful capacity." (Laughter).

NOTHING TO BE GAINED. The Judge reviewed the local case, comparing it with the case cited and said finally that in his opinion nothing would be gained by a new trial, as nothing in the argument had led him to change his mind. He had considered the facts urged by Mr. Fleming, but in consideration of Mr. Webb's long employment by the "China Press" and the fact that the canteen had been in existence during that time he doubted whether drinking had materially affected Mr. Webb's ability to perform his duties. The fact that the canteen and Mr. Webb's drinking were never considered up to the very time of his discharge and were only brought forward after other measures had been taken to effect his discharge had influenced his decision. Believing that nothing would be gained by a new trial the Judge decided the matter.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

DIFFICULTIES ARISE OVER COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(Reuter's Service.)

BERLIN, November 14. Herr Stresemann in the course of a speech expressed the opinion that the Franco-German economic understanding was vital for the pacification of Europe during the next decade. Negotiations to that end will be accorded Germany's special attention.

The German market would be opened to France by an offer of the most favoured nation treatment.

DIFFICULTIES ARISE.

PARIS, November 14. Difficulties have arisen in regard to the Franco-German negotiations on commercial treaty. According to the newspapers Germany is demanding concessions in regard to the evacuation of the Ruhr and the political status of Germany, also making representations against the 26 percent. levy of the French members of the committee charged with the organisation of German deliveries in kind. She is also said to be raising difficulties by declaring that if she did not get satisfaction before January 10, the treaty of commerce would never be submitted to the Reichstag. In an interview the German Ambassador M. Herriot is said to have declared that he could not consider the latest demands which might shortly be followed by fresh claims.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

JACKIE COOGAN'S LATEST FILM.

"Daddy," a First National picture starring Jackie Coogan, contains an episode that critics have declared to be the most powerful and gripping they have ever beheld on the screen. It gives Jackie an opportunity to register the deepest of grief with a sincerity and naturalness that are uncanny.

In this particular sequence appears Cesare Gravini, an Italian actor and musician, celebrated on the European stage. He plays the part of Gallo, a broken-down musician, forced to earn his livelihood by playing on street corners. The forlorn and wandering Jackie, without home or parents, comes under the notice of the old man, whose interest in the lad is increased by the fact that the boy himself is a violin genius.

He takes the boy to his humble home and out of his meagre store provides for his wants and gives him priceless lessons. But age, disappointment, and poverty do their work only too well, and the time of parting comes for Jackie and his benefactor. This is the scene wherein Jackie rises to dramatic heights.

"Daddy," which was produced by Sol Lesser and directed by E. Mason Hopper, comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day for a five days' run.

True Test of Merit

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Obstacles are no excuse. The standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale everywhere.

MUSICAL OPERA.

PLANS OF PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

It will be remembered that some time ago it was announced that it had been decided by the Hongkong Philharmonic Society to produce "The Yeomen of the Guard" some time in December. The date of the performance have now been fixed, and will be December 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th and 20th, making six performances in all. Seats are being booked by the Anderson Music Co., Ltd., and booking commences on the 24th of this month.

All those who have at any time been connected with or taken part in a production of this kind will appreciate the enormous amount of work which devolves alike upon producers, principals, chorus and orchestra. Difficulties arise and must be overcome, a considerable amount of thought and time must be devoted to making all arrangements for presentation and a number of possibly less arduous occupations must be sacrificed in the interests of "the show." But enthusiasm usually ends by carrying all before it, and there has been no lack of this necessity in the case of "The Yeomen of the Guard." There is a special element of sustained interest in Gilbert and Sullivan opera that has never failed to keep Gilbert and Sullivan companies wholeheartedly interested in their work.

OPERA WRITING.

It is to be doubted whether everybody to whom "Gilbert and Sullivan" have become household words is fully aware of the reasons underlying the past and present phenomenal success of the operas resulting from the collaboration of W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Opera writing was long regarded as a musical exercise affording opportunity for vocal writing of the dramatic intensity hardly compatible with any setting but the stage, and the libretto writer was totally eclipsed by the composer. Wagner, poet and composer, is one of the exceptions to the rule, but his music dramas have been conceived on a stupendous scale which demands an atmosphere seldom attainable as it was at Bayreuth under the spell of the composer's personality. The genius in "Gilbert and Sullivan" is of another kind.

RUSSIAN TREATIES.

RATIFICATION IS WITH PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Service.)

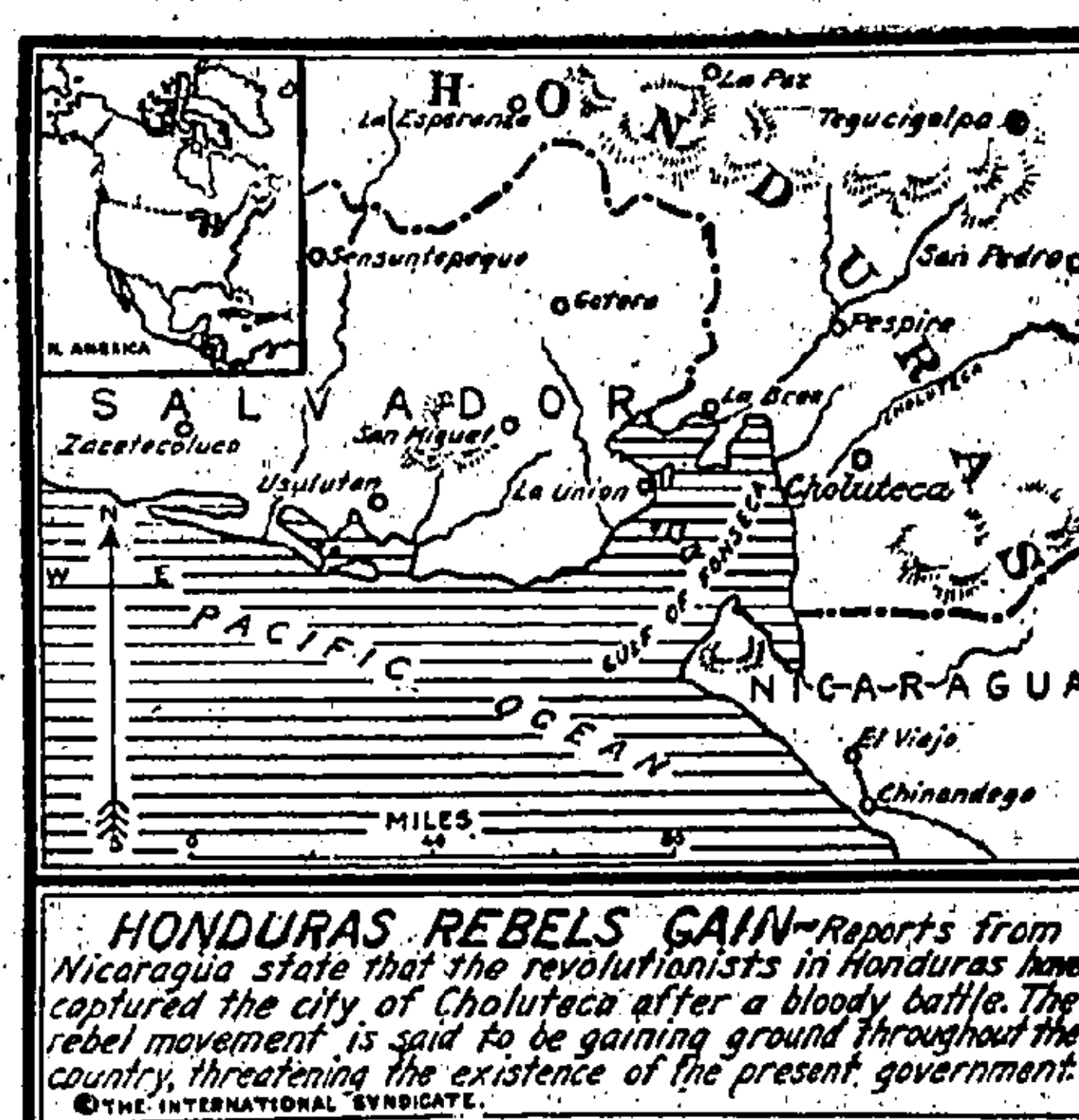
LONDON, November 14. Persons well informed discredit suggestion that the Cabinet committee dealing with the Zinovieff letter and Russian questions will consider the revision of the decision to recognise Russia. It is understood that the committee will deal with outstanding questions between Britain and Russia but there is no likelihood that relations with Russia will be broken off. As far as the treaty is concerned the ratification thereof rests with parliament.

It appeals to us as a nation because it breathes, in "The Yeomen of the Guard" for instance, the very spirit of England in the days of Harry Tudor; because it is never pretentious; never takes itself too seriously; never calls upon extraordinary powers of imagination to conjure up out of a bald situation a psychological crisis fitting to music of a superlatively dramatic order—because it never indulges in long passages of recitative; because, in short, in it a proper balance is maintained between translation of meaning through eye and ear and the more subtle translation of music.

LYRICS AND DIALOGUE.

So many people have come away from a Gilbert and Sullivan opera feeling that they have grasped a pleasure previously denied them that it is not possible to believe that they have not some realisation, not capable of expression in words perhaps, of where this pleasure lies. It is indeed possible that they have missed that "cleansing of the emotions" which lies at the root of pure tragedy on the stage, though in "Gilbert and Sullivan" this is to be found in its proper place by those who can perceive it; but three immensely important qualities they cannot have failed to appreciate—supreme wit in lyrics and dialogue, an admirable development of the dramatic interest, and music never so insistent as to become tiresome and completely in keeping with the humour or sentiment of the moment.

SCENE OF BLOODY BATTLE.



HONDURAS REBELS GAIN—Reports from Nicaragua state that the revolutionists in Honduras have captured the city of Choluteca after a bloody battle. The rebel movement is said to be gaining ground throughout the country, threatening the existence of the present government.

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TUESDAY'S IMPRESSIVE CENOTAPH CEREMONY.

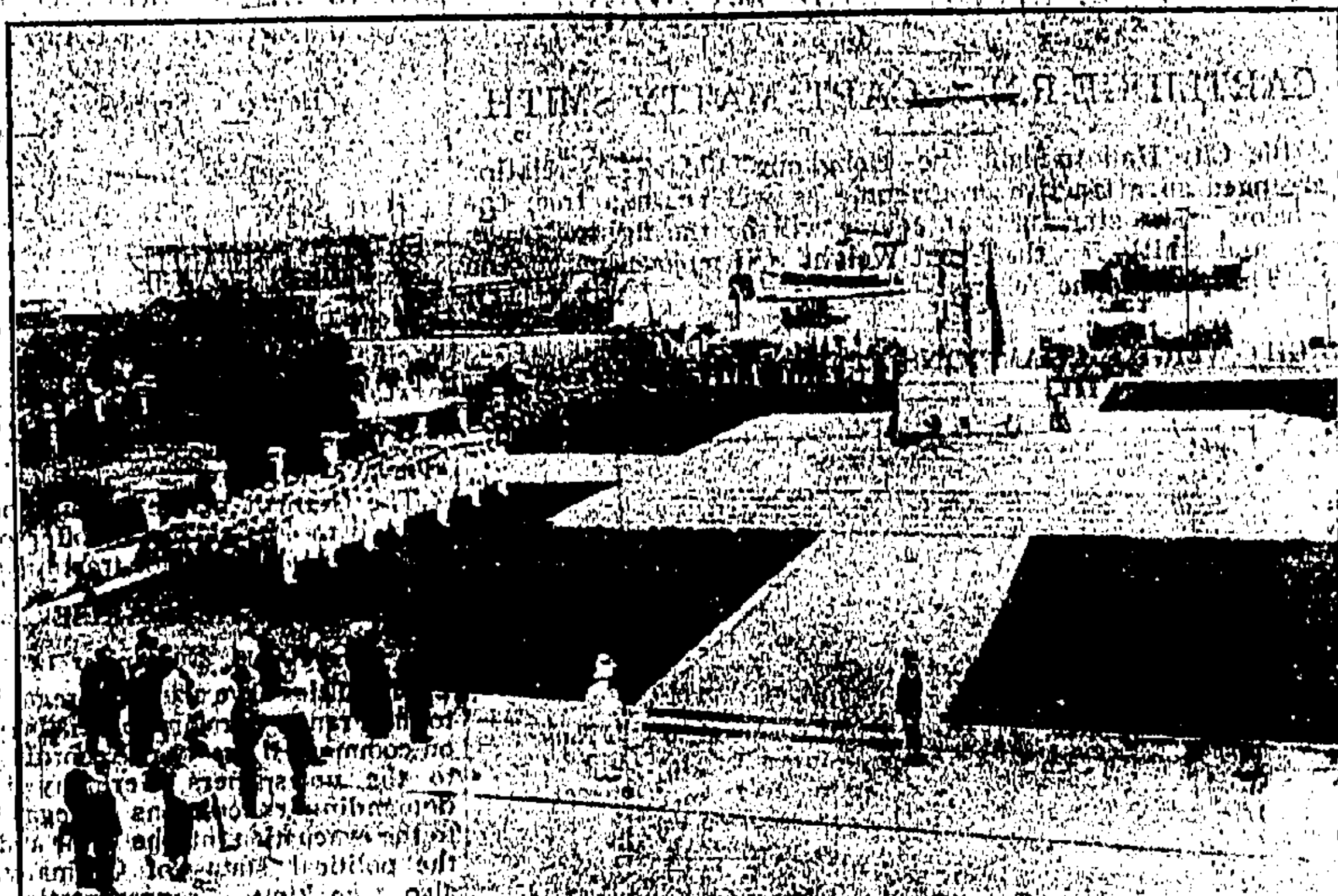


Photo by Mee Fong.

Another view of the Cenotaph during the ceremony on Armistice Day.

ANOTHER PRETTY HONGKONG WEDDING.



Photo by Mee Fong.

Group taken after the nuptials of Mr. H. U. Ireland and Miss E. A. Mackintosh on Friday, November 7.

SNAPPED IN THE MOMENT TO VICTORY.



Photo by Mee Fong.

Above are Lance-Corporal S. Randle and Staff-Sergeant W. H. Gillow, of the R.A.O.C., who have won the Garrison Tennis Doubles Championship.

WELCOME BACK TO HONGKONG.

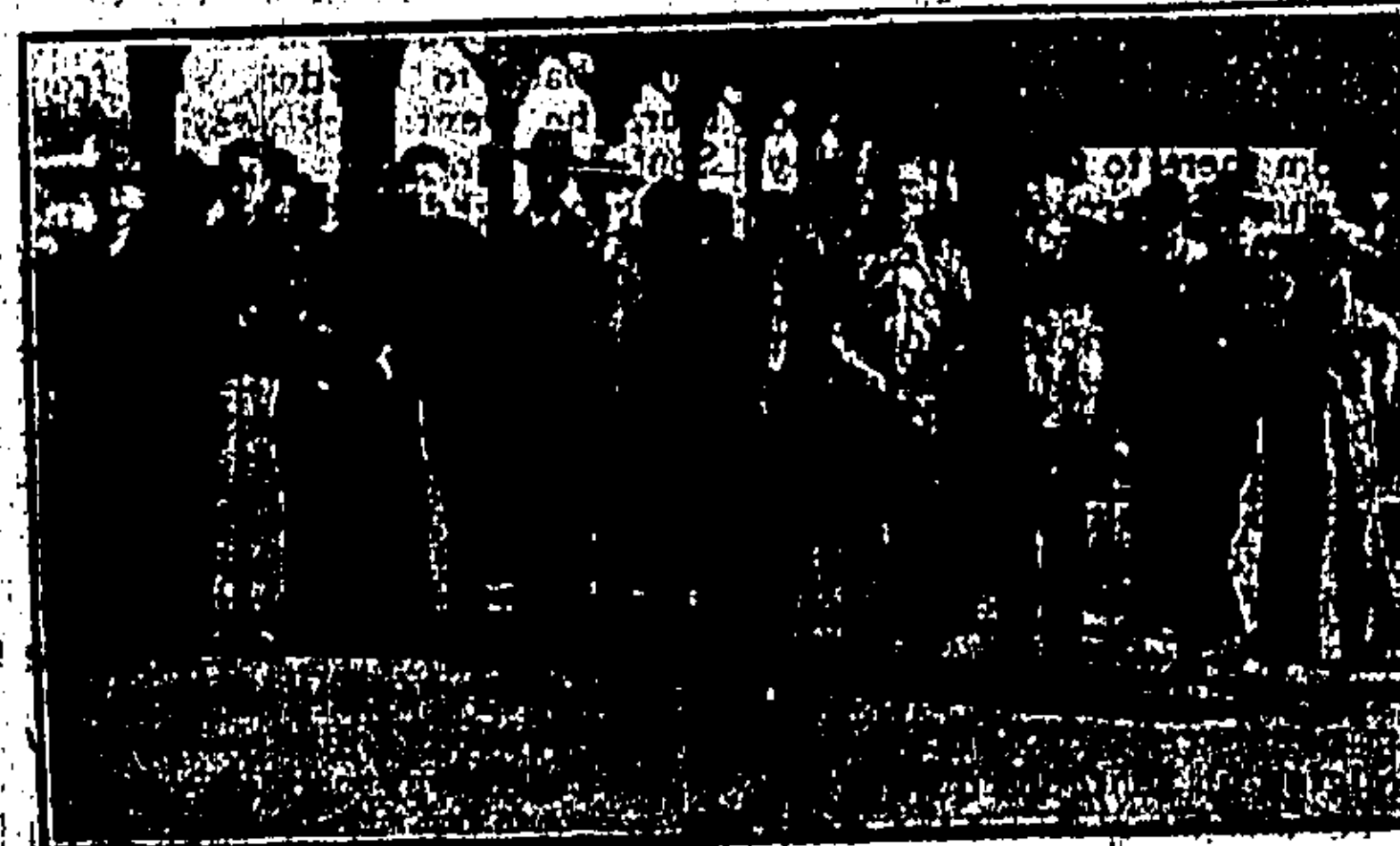


Photo by Mee Fong.

A group of friends at Blake Pier last Sunday to welcome Home Sir Robert Ho Tung.

MUSICIANS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.



Photo by Mee Fong.

The above photograph shows members of the Band of HMS "Diomed," who have done so much to make our entertainments a musical treat.

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WHAT'S THE MATTER?



I'M SICK, MAGGIE. I GUESS YOU'LL HAVE TO GO TO THE OPERA ALONE. IT'S TOO BAD.



NOW WHAT IS SHE GONNA DO?



I WOULDN'T THINK OF LEAVING YOU ALONE WHILE YOU ARE SICK. I'LL TELEPHONE AN' CANCEL THE TICKETS. WE CAN GO TOMORROW NIGHT.



JUST CALL IF YOU WANT ME.



NOW I'VE GOT TO STAY IN AN' GO TO THE OPERA TOMORROW 'DAW!!





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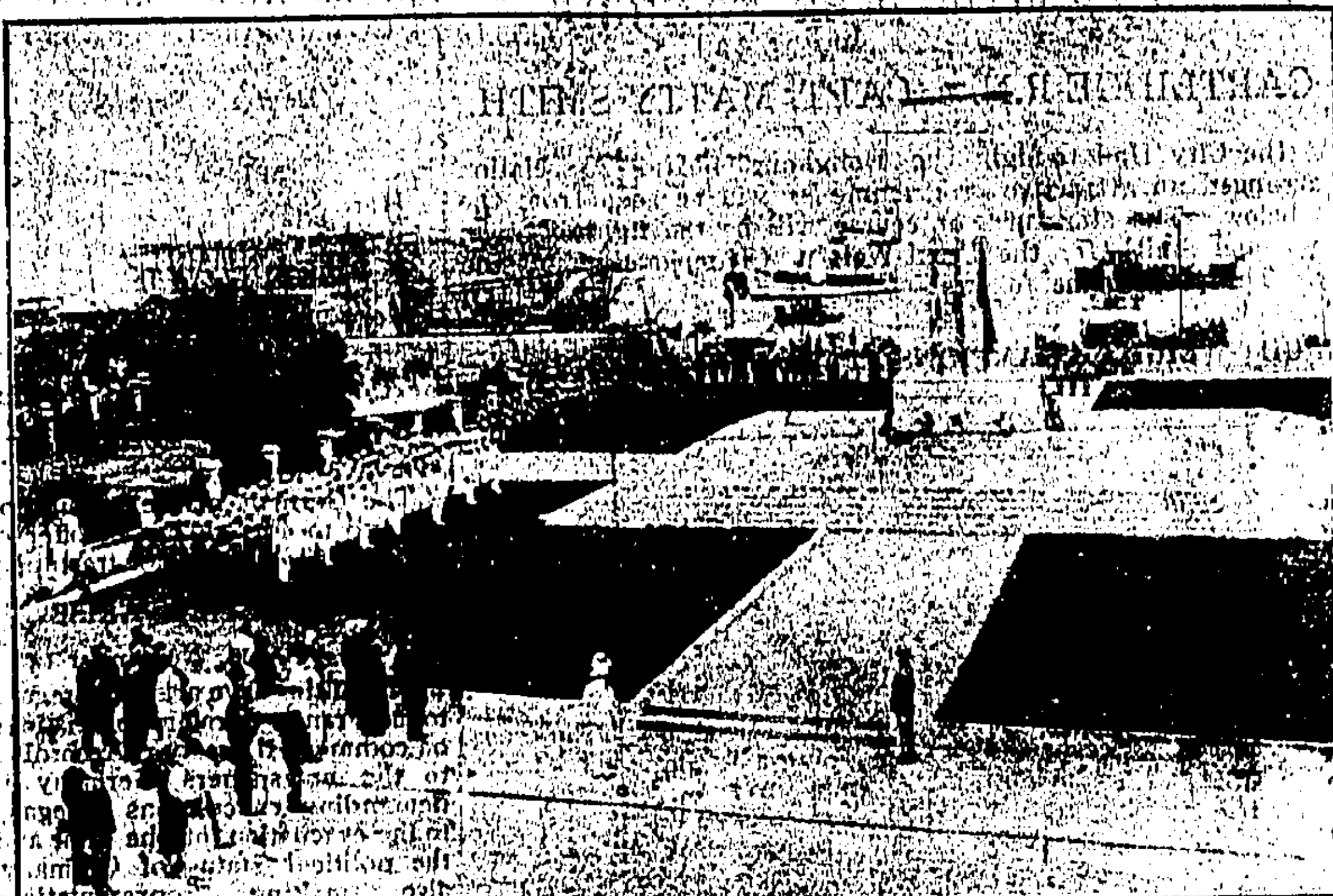


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(For account of the Consignor)
1 Case—10 Pieces Milton
93 Pieces White Shirtings
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Terms:—Cash on delivery.
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A Quantity of Salt Lengths
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Boost for Billiards.

Harbert Spencer, whose proficiency at billiards made a friend remark cynically that "skill in that game is evidence of a misspent youth" would be delighted with the billiard-table firm which is now advertising in words he might have used as his. "Billiards is a gentleman's game," it says. "It makes better citizens. As a character-builder, billiards is unequalled. The game requires many of the qualities of mind and matter that characterise a good citizen. It requires keen concentration, inspires quick thinking, improves the judgment and makes one accurate, even-tempered and self-reliant. It develops patience, forbearance and self-control."

Widowed In Six Days.

Within a week of his marriage at a West-end register office, while lying seriously ill on a stretcher, Stanley Robinson, 21, an R.A. driver, died in Middlesex Hospital. He had been ill for some time suffering from cancer. The scene at his wedding was a pathetic one. His bride, the 19-year-old daughter of a Lancashire mine, could not control her feelings and wept throughout the ceremony; while her parents, who were also present, were visibly affected. The bridegroom was brought from the hospital in an ambulance. So ill was Robinson that he could not sign his name in the marriage register. Instead he put a cross as his mark. After the ceremony, which lasted but five minutes, he was taken back to the hospital.

Had Every Chance.

A woman who at the age of 21 had an income of £600 a year was sent to prison for nine months by the Marlborough Street magistrate. She was charged with stealing cheques from her employer, who it was stated, had taken her into her service out of compassion when she was bound over on another charge a year ago. Her name was given as Maud Mary Annie Stott, and her age as 29. Stott's solicitor said that during the war she married an officer, and when he was invalided out of the service she started a cotton business. This was a failure. She started a poultry farm that failed, and then a second, which also failed. Then she complained about her husband's behaviour with a nurse and left him. "She has had every chance," said the magistrate, "but her dishonesty is systematic."

The Galloping Major.

The National Hunt Stewards have had their way. They have given that fine cross-country jockey, Major Doyle, into the professional ranks against his will. He rode only a few times, in amateur races, last year, rather than turn pro, but as he wants to ride—he is in the top class and should not be lost to the game—he has capitulated. There is no rule as to when an amateur must turn professional; it is purely at the N.H. Committee's decision. There are amateurs still allowed to ride every day of their lives, as Major Doyle used to, but he was refused a licence for an unknown reason. They say the Stewards judge the amateur status by an inquiry into the means of the jockey in question.

See's Hidden Past.

There was a pathetically tragic incident at Swansea during the hearing of a charge of stealing and receiving seven books, value 12s. 6d., from the local market, brought against Sidney James Beynon, 24, seaman. Beynon pleaded guilty, and expressed his regret. While Supt. Bowen was reading a number of previous convictions, Beynon saw his mother standing in the front of the court. He immediately collapsed in the dock and wept bitterly. Mrs. Beynon explained that the record of previous convictions against her son came as a bitter surprise to her. She had no idea that he had ever been in trouble. In other parts of the dock, Defendant, who pleaded guilty, admitted that he was in drink when he committed the theft, promised the Bench that he would sign the pledge if he was allowed to go home with his mother. In consideration of defendant's promise, the case was adjourned for three months.

Challenged Marriage.

He did not know at the time he was doing wrong, pleaded Thomas William Evans, labourer, when charged at Shrewsbury with bigamous marriage. Margaret Webb, domestic servant, Beynon was given that he was married in 1912 to Violet Hilda Bugh, and a child was born. Twelve months ago an order for his wife's maintenance was made against him at Welling, and the two had lived apart ever since. The second "marriage" took place at Shrewsbury Register Office on September 10. A police officer, defendant declared that his wife told him to do with him—Evans was more to do with him—Evans was committed for trial at the Assizes. At a Children's Court subsequently a young sister of his was charged with aiding and abetting him. It was explained that she was present as a bridesmaid at the first wedding, and as a witness at the second marriage. She informed a police officer that when she heard her brother say at the Register Office he had not been previously married, she knew it was not true, but did not like to say anything. The Bench dismissed the case against the girl.

A Violinist in a Kilt.

The late Mackenzie Murdoch, a Celtic cross to whose memory Sir Harry Lauder has just unveiled in Glasgow, was a violinist of some distinction (says a "Morning Post" writer). Their association began early. It must be fully thirty years since they first toured Scotland together, sometimes appearing at small towns, where they were well satisfied to clear a pound or two. "Sir Harry was then a serious singer, as he still is now, who had yet to find his game! There was no doubt which was regarded as the 'draw.' It was Mackenzie Murdoch. One thing it was at the half in Stranraer that Sir Harry addressed to the town for his want of appreciation of Mackenzie Murdoch. He never forgot his old friend, and when his revue "Three Cheers" was put on at the Shaftesbury theatre strolled on to the stage, playing a violin, a strikingly handsome and venerable figure in a kilt! It was said that the most beautiful thing seen on the Shaftesbury stage since Miss Edna May appeared in "The Belle of New York" was Mr. Tom Douglas in "Merton of the Movies." One should not have forgotten Mackenzie Murdoch.

Lumber King's Fate.

Overwhelmed by a sudden landslide, Sir William Price, the Canadian lumber magnate and financier, met with a tragic fate at Kenogami, Province of Quebec. Sir William was inspecting the damage done by a small collapse of earth, with two engineers, McDermott and Munro, when the catastrophe occurred. Operations for the development of water power in connection with his pulp and paper plants in the district were in progress, and the landslide was caused by the incessant rains of the past few days undermining the ground. Without warning the earth suddenly fell, burying Sir William and the two engineers. McDermott and Munro managed to scramble to safety through a mass of debris, but Sir William Price was completely entombed. Hundreds of men dug furiously in the hope of rescuing him, but their efforts were unavailing. When his body was recovered it was found that he was dead. Sir William Price, who was president and managing director of Price Brothers, lumber and paper manufacturers, was educated at Lennoxville, Quebec, and at St. Mark's School, Windsor, England. He sat in the Colonial Parliament for Quebec West from 1908 till 1912, and in the latter year was appointed chairman of the Quebec Harbour Commission. He came to England in 1916 as lieutenant-colonel of the 171st Canadian Battalion, and served in France with the 4th Battalion of the Canadian Railway Troops. Sir William, who was knighted in 1915, married, in 1904, Amelia Blanche, daughter of the late Mr. R. H. Smith, president of the Quebec Bank, and had four sons and two daughters.

The Popular Rat.

No other animal is so badly off for human friends as the rat, and yet there are apparently places in which he is, or has been, tolerated and even valued. Rat, says Mr. John L. Conardine in "Adventure," were never molested in the tunnels of Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada. The lower levels of those deeps were alive with the long-tailed rodents. Their immunity from harm made them tame and even saucy. They fared sumptuously on the fragments left from the miners' lunches—for the miners lived well—and even in that respect the creatures were of service; they acted as scavengers removing the scraps of meat and of other food that otherwise would have caused bad odours. Because of the great heat, the temperature often rose to 140 degrees in the lower levels; the decay of the smallest scrap would have been unpleasant. But perhaps the most important reason for tolerating the rats was that when a great day-in of rock was about to occur they gave the miners the first warning. The animals became uneasy and scurried about at unwonted times and in unusual places. The rats always were the first to discover that the earth was settling. The miners reasoned that the waste rock and timbers, in settling, pinched them in their usual haunts and so forced them to go forth in quest of new quarters in order to avoid being crushed.

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MOREOVER IT IS
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Some Milk Foods are not—
THEREFORE
For Baby's Sake
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COW & GATE
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HUA HIN ON SEA SIAM.

An up-to-date hotel run on the most modern lines, unequalled in comfort and luxury at the popular seaside health resort of Siam is now open to the public.

Bathing, Tennis, Shooting and Golf
5 1/2 hours from Bangkok, 29 hours from Penang by the through "International Express" with sleeping accommodation and excellent cuisine.
For full particulars apply to The Cook & Son, Ltd., Singapore or to the
Information Bureau,
Royal State Railways of Siam,
Bangkok, Siam.

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10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

MASSAGE

Mr. SHIMIDZU
Mrs. HONDA
No. 24, Wyndham Street.

LONG HING & CO.

10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

MRS. NOTOND

10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Coal Merchants

Kallan Mining Admin. Co. (Doddwell & Co. Ltd.), Colliery & Steamship Owners, Sitancoos Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

Masani & Co., 5, Queen's Road Central, Shipping Agents—Phone No. 1545.

Fang Shin Ming & Co., (General Merchants, Colliery & Steamship Owners) 4A, Des Voeux Road Central, Phone 0.226.

Dentist

Harry Fong, Dentist, 1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 1255.

Engineers & Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Engineer and Shipbuilder, Kowloon Bay, New Work and Repairs, Call Flag "L."

Fertilizer

Siam Agricultural Fertilizer Co., 20 Jervois St., Tel. 1240. Sole Agents for Distributing of Fertilizers.

Glass Merchants

A. Ling & Co., Glass Merchants, Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble Manufacturers, Electro-plated, Glass and Crockery Vases and Photo Supplies, 19, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 1219.

Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of Shipping and Hankow Roads. Few minutes from ferry.

Importers & Exporters

Kwong Sun & Co., 53, Queen's Road Central, No. 41 Chung (Manager), Kwong Sing Him (Asst.), Tel. Cen. 5189.

Land & Estate Agents

Fan Yick Cho, Land & Estate agents, Tel. Central 911-1987, 25, Queen's Road Central.

Merchants

Sole Commercial & Development Co., Chinese Bank Buildings (2nd floor), Tel. 8609.

Modistes

Madame Wint, 21, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 589, (latest Parisian models).

Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co., Phone 2292, 45, Queen's Road Central.

Photographers

Meo Cheung, P. Photographer, 12, Ice House Street, Bazaarfield Arcade Branch, Developing & Printing undertaken.

MEE KWONG

Printing, Developing etc. undertaken Kowloon.

Fo Kwang Photo Studio

128, Wellington Street, Photo Supplies and Developing, Art picture dealer.

Printers

"The China Mail," General Printers, Publishers and Bookbinders, 5, Wyndham Street, Tel. 0.23.

Rubber & Wood

Banking & Co., 20 Connaught Rd., W. Manufacturers of Rubber Soles and Singapore Wood. Tel. Central 4473.

Ship Chandlers

S. Sing & Co., 40 Wing Woo Street, Tel. Central 1116, Metal Merchants & Ship Chandlers, Managing Director—Mr. H. S. Chin.

Sue Cheong, Comptroller, National Provision Store, Naval and Military Contractor, No. 44, Praya East, Wanchai, Telephone No. 5761.

Shoemakers

Jam Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machine and Accessories, Boot & Shoe Maker, 7 Pottinger Street.

WONG SIU WOON
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS FOR LADIES GENTS AND CHILDREN. PRICES MODERATE. TEL. 1474. NO. 21, POTTINGER ST.

Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co., Ladies and Gents Tailors, 16, D'Almeida Street, New Materials of all descriptions. Tel. Central 3880.

LEE YEE.

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Electric Facial Massage With Massage Cream Performed By Experienced Hands.

Novels, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books, And Toilet Requisites For Sale.

Winter Butterick. The Annuals for Gifts, & etc.

No. 12, D'Almeida Street, HONGKONG.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The B. F. S. s. "Patriot" left Port Said yesterday for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow.

The B. F. S. s. "Knight Templar" left Port Said on Nov. 9 for Marseilles, London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

The B. F. S. s. "Helenus" left Port Said on Nov. 11 for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

The B. F. S. s. "Mora" from Hongkong arrived Marseilles Nov. 14 at noon.

The U.S. S. S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Manila yesterday at 8 a.m. leaves Manila to day at 4 p.m.

The B. F. S. s. "Hakodate Maru" (European-Passenger Line) left for Hongkong on Nov. 1 and is expected here to-morrow.

The B. F. S. s. "Mentor" for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg left Shanghai on Nov. 12 for this port and is due here to-day.

The B. F. S. s. "Nincho" for Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow left Shanghai on Nov. 13 for this port and is due here to-day.

The B. F. S. s. "Hakodate Maru" (European-Passenger Line) left for Hongkong on Nov. 11 and is expected here on Nov. 15.

The B. F. S. s. "Mentor" for New York, Boston and London left Shanghai on Nov. 14 for this port and is due here to-day.

The B. F. S. s. "Nincho" for Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow left Shanghai on Nov. 13 for this port and is due here to-day.

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE.

(Direct)

"MENTOR" 17th Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"FENRIS" 8th Dec. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
"HECTOR" 18th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINGCHOW" 17th Nov. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"DEMODOCUS" 1st Dec. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"MENTOR" 20th Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

Via Kobe and Yokohama

"PROTEUS" 30th Nov. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"ACHILLES" 30th Dec. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE.

(Via Suez or Panama)

"AJAX" 19th Nov. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez
"CANFA" 7th Dec. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez
"HYSON" 29th Dec. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"THESSALIA" 29th Nov. for Shanghai
"HECTOR" 17th Nov. for Singapore, Marseilles and London
"THESSALIA" 18th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London
"SARATOGA" 29th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London
"PATROCLOS" 27th Jan. for Singapore, Marseilles and London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For Freight and Passage Rates and all information apply to:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse has been restored.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. on the 14th November.

This mail is due in London on the 19th December.

INWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
Shanghai 8.15 a.m. Suiyang
Straits 8.30 a.m. Fookang
Java 8.45 a.m. Tjikembang

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
Straits 8.15 a.m. Hakoraki Maru
Manila 8.30 a.m. Empress of Russia
Java 8.45 a.m. Empress of Russia

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20.
Japan 8.15 a.m. Mishima Maru
Manila 8.30 a.m. Empress of Russia

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.
Manila 8.15 a.m. Empress of Russia
Java 8.30 a.m. Empress of Russia

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22.
Java 8.15 a.m. Empress of Russia
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai 8.30 a.m. Pres. Garfield

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai 8.30 a.m. Pres. Garfield
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai 8.30 a.m. Pres. Garfield

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai 8.30 a.m. Pres. Garfield
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai 8.30 a.m. Pres. Garfield

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.
U.S.A. Canada, Japan, and Shanghai 8.30 a.m. Empress of Australia

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15.
Gebu 8.15 a.m. Protodians 2.30 p.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Anjou 4 p.m.
Pakhol 8.45 a.m. Yau On 5 p.m.
Shanghai 9.0 a.m. Kwangsheng 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.
Samar 8.15 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Hohow and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.
Samar and Wuchow 8.30 a.m. Empress 8.30 a.m.

THE CORONET

TO-DAY till MONDAY TOM MOORE

and ISOBEL ELSOM

in THE HARBOUR LIGHTS

THE STAR

TO-DAY till MONDAY at 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.

SON OF KISSING CUP

CENTURY COMEDY

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